

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

GREATER NEW YORK EDITION

No. 262

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXXVII.

New York and Chicago, October 5, 1907.

No. 14.

PACKAGE MEATS AND SHORT WEIGHT.

The food commissioner of the State of Nebraska has ruled that package meats must hereafter have the net weight stamped on them. He insists that wrapped or cased hams, bacon, etc., should not be sold with the wrapping counted in the weight, and he has ordered the prosecuting officer at Omaha to bring action against Omaha packinghouses selling package meats. He claims 5 or 6 per cent. of the stamped weight is in the package and he calls this fraud.

LABEL RULE GOES INTO EFFECT.

The order of the Department of Agriculture regarding labels, under both the food law and the meat inspection law, went into effect on October 1, in spite of strenuous efforts to secure a further extension of time in which old labels might be used. The department gave label users several months in which to use up old stocks of labels. But hereafter the new labels, strictly complying with the law, must be used in all cases, and no supplementary stickers will be permitted.

INJUNCTION AGAINST SAUSAGE RULE.

An injunction has been secured in Michigan by Armour & Company against the state dairy and food department, to prevent the officials of that department from interfering with the sale of Armour sausages in that State. This is a result of the radical rule which the state department is attempting to enforce against all sausage fillers. Butchers have been arrested for selling sausages containing the usual cereal binder or filler, and the Armour Company has taken up the fight in their behalf, as well as in behalf of its own products.

FOR RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

A member of the French Senate was in Washington last week conferring with officials of the State Department concerning reciprocal arrangements between the two countries. He was of the opinion that American concessions on duties on French wines would be met with an agreement to admit American meats to France on favorable terms, whereas they are now practically shut out. The confirmation of such a treaty would depend on our Senate, which is not likely to favor it unless strong pressure is brought to bear on our senators to change their past attitude of hostility to such treaties.

SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

CHICAGO, ILL.

October 7, 8 and 9, 1907

MONDAY, OCT. 7.

10 A. M.—Convention called to order at Grand Pacific Hotel, Clark street and Jackson Boulevard.

Addresses of officers and annual reports.

2 P. M.—Afternoon session.

Papers on practical trade topics. Discussions.

8 P. M.—Social evening at Grand Pacific Hotel.

TUESDAY, OCT. 8.

10 A. M.—Papers on practical trade topics. Discussions. Election of officers.

2 P. M.—Associate members will discuss their relations with the packinghouse industry.

7 P. M.—Old English Banquet, given by Chicago members in honor of visitors, in the new Elizabethan Banquet Hall, Auditorium Annex.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.

A Day in Packingtown. Special programme under direction of local committee.

TO GET AT ROOT OF EVIL.

It is reported from Washington that Secretary Wilson has at last taken the bull by the horns and will ask Congress for authority to inquire into and regulate interstate commerce in dairy products in order to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and other diseases. The power of the farmer vote and the dairy lobby has hitherto prevented action in this direction, but it is now said the situation is such as to demand action.

Typhoid fever among clerks in the Department of Agriculture awakened Secretary Wilson to the necessity of taking some action concerning the sale of germ-infected milk, butter and cheese. On his instructions the Bureau of Animal Industry began a private inspection of dairy farms in the vicinity of Washington, and a situation was disclosed that requires federal inquiry and regulation. It was found that a large percentage of the cattle on certain farms had tuberculosis and it was spreading to hogs. The milk from old cows on these farms was laden with dangerous germs, and butter and cheese made from the milk was not free from disease.

If the Department of Agriculture gets the authority it wants it will not be long before bottles and cans of milk and cream will contain labels stating that the product is from cows inspected by the United States Government and found free from disease. Packages of butter and cheese will also show that the products have been inspected and the whole industry will come under federal regulation similar to that exercised over the meat trade.

FOOD DECISION ON COLORS.

The federal Board of Food and Drug Inspection this week issued a decision concerning the permission recently given for the use of certain harmless coloring matters in food products, this permission applying to sausage casings among others. The latest ruling is relative to certificates to be filed by manufacturers of these colors, and does not affect the user of the colors. It requires the color-maker to certify that his product is in the list of permitted colors.

ALL PROCESS BUTTER HEREAFTER.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that all stamps now in use for process or renovated butter will be changed so as to read "Process Butter," the word "renovated" being omitted.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions at various principal packing points on Oct. 1, 1907, compared to stocks a month ago and a year ago are as follows:

Chicago.		
	Sept. 30, 1907.	Sept. 30, 1906.
M. pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '06, bbls.	24,677	21,728
M. pork, made Oct. 1, '05, to Oct. 1, '06.		154
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	31,462	24,642
*P.S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1906.	90,144	55,068
Other kinds of lard.	20,234	12,016
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1906, lbs.	20,316,809	15,938,225
Short clear middles, lbs.	689,555	743,884
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1906, lbs.	4,966,889	5,026,214
Extra short rib middles	4,345,039	8,571,241
Long clear middles, lbs.		52,588
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	457,809	366,210
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	870,159	960,415
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	21,270,283	16,629,268
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	19,497,877	8,469,949
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	3,465,685	4,030,620
Sweet pickled Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	8,013,921	6,180,208
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.		
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	11,538,029	7,131,957
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	8,334,165	7,665,779

Total cut meats, lbs. 103,765,220 81,766,558

*In storage tanks and tierces.

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

	Received.	
	Sept., 1907.	Sept., 1906.
Pork, bbls.	6,343	63
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	3,487,343	5,836,220
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	15,850,711	14,283,571
Live hogs, No.	506,728	484,008
Dressed hogs, No.		
	Shipped.	
	Sept., 1907.	Sept., 1906.
Pork, bbls.	14,010	12,537
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	32,416,069	32,755,041
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	69,168,440	58,770,364
Live hogs, No.	123,663	96,097
Dressed hogs, No.	4,822	2,945
Average weight of hogs received Sept., 1907, 253 lbs.; Sept., 1906, 248 lbs.; Sept., 1905, 241 lbs.		

Kansas City.

	Sept. 30, 1907.	Sept. 30, 1906.
Meat pork, bbls.	394	388
Other kinds pork, bbls.	2,551	1,335
P. S. lard, cont'ct, tcs.	10,063	3,529
Other kinds lard, tcs.	2,145	6,322
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	5,299,400	5,218,900
Ex. S. rib middles, lbs.	2,906,700	1,914,500
Short clear middles, lbs.	566,400	1,025,200
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	2,942,200	2,614,000
Long clear middles, lbs.	77,400	75,800
Dry salt shoulders.	2,925,000	1,158,300
D. S. bellies, lbs.	3,896,300	1,497,100
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	354,500	385,300
S. P. hams, lbs.	11,169,000	9,598,600
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,637,900	2,904,900
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs.	3,207,700	2,587,100
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	3,506,200	2,209,100
Other cut meat, lbs.	6,011,900	3,091,900

Total cut meats, lbs. 45,501,100 34,280,700

LIVE HOGS.

	Sept. 30, 1907.	Sept., 1906.
Received	150,526	140,899
Shipped	15,711	3,687
Driven out.	133,271	135,902
Average weight.	216	211

Milwaukee.

	Sept. 30, 1907.	Sept. 29, 1906.
Meat Pork, winter packed (new), bbls.	114	40
Meat Pork, winter packed, bbls.	5	
Other kinds of barreled Pork, bbls.	2,455	2,319
Prime Steam Lard, Contract, tcs.	2,545	206
Other kinds Lrd., tcs.	8,186	693
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	2,949,058	2,722,870
Ex. S. R. Middles, lbs.	1,212,919	575,228
S. C. Middles, lbs.	36,052	52,448
Ex. S. C. Middles, lbs.	708,412	382,549
L. C. Middles, lbs.	14,931	1,565
D. S. Shoulders, lbs.	213,009	63,997
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	769,750	128,250
S. P. Hams, lbs.	2,842,402	1,738,500
D. S. Bellies, lbs.	2,798,565	1,537,609
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	438,850	444,520
S. P. Cal. or Picnic Hams, lbs.	1,593,850	693,500
S. P. Skinned Hams, lbs.	2,102,000	682,340
Other Cuts of Meats lbs.	3,374,059	2,851,924

Total Cut Meats, lbs. 19,014,457 11,575,300

CHANGE IN OLEO REGULATIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington has issued a circular containing the revised regulations relative to retail dealers in oleomargarine. Attention is called to the tax of \$48 imposed on retail dealers in oleomargarine, except those selling only uncolored oleo, who pay \$6. A retailer is one who sells less than ten pounds at a time. In the regulations relative to special tax stamps it is provided that "goods must be ordered in the name appearing on the special tax stamp." It also requires that "retail dealers must sell only from the original stamped package."

It is provided that "If a dealer colors uncolored oleomargarine he will be held liable as a manufacturer of oleomargarine under the act of May 9, 1902."

Copies of this circular containing the full regulations may be obtained by any oleomargarine dealer upon application to the nearest federal revenue collector.

NEBRASKA FOOD LAW IN DOUBT.

The first of the recently-enacted state food laws to come under the shadow of doubt as to its constitutionality or effectiveness is that of Nebraska. It is now reported that the Nebraska food commissioner is having trouble getting county attorneys to prosecute under the law. They believe convictions will be very hard to obtain under the law and are not inclined to risk the attempt.

ALABAMA CRUSHERS MEET.

The executive committee of the Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association met this week at Montgomery in response to a call from President Ernest Lamar of Selma, to consider a number of important matters, including those discussed last week at the Inter State Convention at New Orleans, fully reported in the last issue of The National Provisioner. Alabama crushers are interested in the matters discussed at New Orleans and will co-operate in the reforms which were advocated at that meeting.

PENNSYLVANIA MEAT REGULATIONS.

As a result of the recent conference of state officials with reference to the new state meat inspection law adopted by the last legislature, the Pennsylvania authorities have issued and put in force a set of regulations for the enforcement of the law. Where establishments are inspected by the government the state officials will not interfere, but local concerns not doing an interstate trade will come under the state rules.

The regulations are very full and complete, and serve as a guide for butchers and dealers as to their responsibilities under the law and as to what constitutes a clean and sanitary establishment. They also contain full information as to the authority and duties of the agents of the board, how examinations are to be conducted, how diseased meats and products are to be disposed of and the remedy to be applied in case of refusal to comply with the law. They are copied after the federal regulations.

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to The N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on October 1, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1907. Oct. 1.	1907. Sept. 1.	1906. Oct. 1.	1905. Oct. 1.	1904. Oct. 1.	1903. Oct. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester.	18,000	25,000	13,500	17,500	17,000	11,000
Other British ports.	14,000	17,000	11,000	9,000	11,000	2,000
Hamburg	18,000	19,000	32,000	26,000	20,000	30,000
Bremen	2,500	2,000	2,500	1,500	1,000	500
Berlin	9,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000
Baltic ports	14,500	18,000	12,000	12,500	11,000	11,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim.	2,500	2,500	2,000	1,500	3000	100
Antwerp	3,500	3,500	2,000	1,000	2,500	1,000
French ports	1,800	1,800	800	750	1,100	2,000
Italian and Spanish ports.	500	500	500	1,000	750	500
Total in Europe	84,300	95,300	80,300	74,750	71,350	60,600
Afloat for Europe.	55,000	60,000	90,000	65,000	70,000	45,000
Total in Europe and afloat.	139,300	155,300	170,300	139,750	141,350	105,600
Chicago prime steam.	90,144	105,240	55,068	92,407	71,853	110,938
Chicago, other kinds.	20,254	28,140	12,016	20,443	6,377	8,081
East St. Louis.	1,000	3,260	*2,000	*2,000	1,400	None
Kansas City	12,208	15,335	9,851	3,811	5,744	4,315
Omaha	2,196	3,581	795	570	1,146	1,072
New York	5,251	4,914	2,781	3,374	4,547	5,488
Milwaukee	10,731	10,745	899	10,190	7,000	1,894
South St. Joseph.	7,627	7,600	4,391	1,872	*1,000	5,939
Total tierces	288,711	334,115	258,101	274,417	240,417	243,327

*Estimated.

TUBERCULOSIS OF HOGS

With Special Reference to Its Suppression

By Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief Pathologist, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Tuberculosis in the human family has been lessening materially during the past fifteen years, but reports from the various meat packing centres of the country fail to show the same encouraging condition regarding tuberculosis in hogs during the same space of time. It must be admitted that several localities have recently reported a decrease in the number of tuberculous swine sent from their farms during the past four years, but a review of the collective records of the country at large shows an increase rather than a decrease in the number of affected individuals among our pork-producing animals.

Indeed, there is probably no disease of hogs, not even excepting hog cholera, which is causing heavier losses to the hog raiser than tuberculosis, and it is also the cause of the greatest loss to the packers, and of the most anxiety to the veterinary inspector of meats. This disease until recent years has been looked upon as of uncommon occurrence, and only of importance from a meat inspection standpoint, but to-day it must be considered as a general veterinary problem, easy of solution, and which should receive the careful attention of all sanitarians.

The swine of this country January 1, 1906, numbered 52,102,847, and their value at that time was \$321,802,511. From these figures one may partially realize the serious menace to the hog raising industry which is offered by a disease which affects almost 1.5 per cent of all hogs slaughtered at the abattoirs of this country which have Federal inspection. Reports from European abattoirs show that tuberculosis is far more widely spread among their hogs than among ours, some of the returns showing as high as 5.5 to 7.5 per cent.

Disease Must be Eradicated.

It is to be hoped that the spread of the disease in this country may be checked, and that concerted action by the stock owners and veterinarians may lead to the complete eradication of this costly affection. The small amount of money required to begin hog raising and the quick returns on the capital invested make this industry an attractive one to the small farmer in most all districts.

The hog will make a pound of gain on less food than most livestock, and will profitably utilize waste food-products of every variety if properly prepared for him. As tuberculosis in this species is chiefly acquired by ingestion, the significance of the latter statement is obvious. Tuberculosis of hogs is closely associated with the same malady in cattle. The reason for this is apparent when one considers the close relations of these two species of domestic animals upon nearly every farm.

The Bureau of Animal Industry is at present endeavoring to locate the infected farms, or at least the infected localities, and to ascertain the direct cause of its spread in these districts. Owing to the number of hands through which hogs go before reaching the abattoirs this is not an easy proposition, but it can and is being accomplished. Already through co-operation with the state authorities a large number of infected farms have been definitely located, the conditions on the farms have been investigated, the source of

the disease determined, and methods for its suppression recommended. In Wisconsin the bureau and state officials have been working with these ends in view.

What the Government is Doing.

When hogs have been found tubercular and the farm from which they came located, the State Veterinarian has been notified, who is empowered by law to quarantine the premises of any farm when he suspects the presence of a contagious disease. He then applies the tuberculin test to the cattle on the farm, and otherwise looks for the source of infection. This frequently results in finding the cattle tuberculous. Similar co-operation has recently been taken up with Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota, and the results are equally encouraging.

This co-operation with the state is of great value, and the results would be of greater magnitude if state legislation could be secured, compelling the tagging of all hogs going to slaughter, whereby these animals if found tuberculous could be immediately traced to their point of origin, and the source of infection removed.

It is evident that the suppression of hog tuberculosis would save the country millions of dollars annually, and when it is realized that there are vast numbers of tuberculous hogs killed in abattoirs having no inspection of any kind, it can be seen that the danger to human life from this source would at the same time be removed.

Its Relation to Meat Inspection.

The post mortem inspection of hogs by the bureau officials is very thorough, and is so ordered that tuberculous animals are quickly separated from those that are healthy. Without making mention of the various hands through which the hog passes while being unloaded after his arrival at the city, yarded, sold, weighed, driven to the packing house, killed, scalded and run through the scraper, we will meet him at the point where, lying on the traveling table, his head is almost severed from the body.

Here he is examined by a veterinary inspector of the bureau, who palpates and if necessary incises the submaxillary glands which have been exposed by the cut just made by the butcher for removing the head. Should these glands prove to be healthy, the hog is allowed to pass down onto the rail unmolested; if, on the other hand, these glands are seen to be tuberculous the animal is marked, and is then run into a separate compartment called the retaining room, without being eviscerated. Most of the tuberculous animals are detected here at the header's bench, our records showing that 93.3 per cent of the tuberculous hogs support lesions in the glands in the region of the throat.

From the header's bench the hogs which have not been tagged because of the tuberculous glands are sent along the rail to the gutter's bench, where another veterinary inspector is stationed, whose duties consist of examining each hog, giving special attention to the viscera. His search is not limited to the detection of tuberculosis, but he must watch for any of the diseases proscribed by the regulations of the bureau.

As there are a certain per cent of hogs which support tuberculosis in the visceral organs without giving any evidence of the same in the cervical glands, the inspector at the gutter's bench is able to detect a number of tuberculous subjects in addition to those already tagged by the veterinarian at the header's table, being guided by the appearance of the lesions in the liver, spleen, lungs or visceral glands.

Strict Precautions Which Are Taken.

Another inspector has recently been installed, and he is stationed at the point on

the line where the carcasses are split, it having been found that occasionally vertebral lesions and lesions of the serous membranes will exist, even when the visceral organs are apparently normal. Returning to the hogs tagged by the inspector on the header bench, they are passed along to the retaining room, where they are visceraled by a separate lot of butchers, using separate tools, under the supervision of a fourth veterinary inspector.

By this method the affected parts or tissues are prevented from coming in contact with the healthy meats and are passed directly from the retaining room to either the condemned room or to the offal tanks, together with the condemned carcasses. In the retaining room by this time, there will be many hogs on the rail that are only slightly affected with tuberculosis, and these are now beheaded, split, trimmed and passed on to the cooling rooms.

It is not a very difficult problem to pass judgment on the carcass of a hog affected with tuberculosis when the lesions are slight or when they are widespread. Most sanitarians are agreed in their opinion to pass the former class for food after removing the diseased parts and of condemning the latter class. In the great majority of hogs with lesions in the submaxillary, bronchial and hepatic lymph glands, or any combination of them, in which the foci are of the same character, size and consistence, and apparently of the same age, and in these cases it is not difficult to consider the animals infected by a limited exposure with resulting lesions in these various glands. Indeed, by experiments performed by the Bureau, where hogs were fed for two feedings on cultures of tubercle bacilli, it was observed that apparently some of the tubercle bacilli entered the submaxillary glands, while others lodged in the bronchial and hepatic glands at about the same time.

When Parts Are Passed for Food.

These are purely primary lymphatic invasions, and these are the cases in which it is customary for the inspector to remove all diseased parts from the carcass and allow the remainder to be passed as suitable food. The principle governing such disposition of this class of carcasses, is that there being no evidence that the tubercle bacilli have been taken up from the portal of entry to the body by the blood vessels there could have been no scattering of such organisms through the muscular parts of the carcass, and these may therefore be eaten with impunity. It is in cases of this class that danger from the development of tuberculin has been suggested. This, however, has been disproved by the experiments of Eber and ourselves.

The disposition of cases of generalized tuberculosis is also an easy matter, for it is evident that the infectious organisms have gained entrance to the blood vessels, and by this means have been conveyed to all parts of the carcass, infecting the meat more or less completely. The rendering of such carcasses in the offal tank is the only rational disposition that can be made of them.

There are other cases in which the development of disease has reached a stage which may admit some discussion as to the advisability of using the meat for food. Many tuberculous hogs are found that give no evidence of cachexia or wasting and that show on examination that the disease has not become generalized or extensive, although it has advanced beyond the point of primary glandular infection. Here the inspector must act carefully, trying to avoid the waste or loss of any meats that may safely be converted into human food, and at the same time being sure that nothing of a dangerous character is allowed to enter the cooling or cutting rooms.

If the lesions of tuberculosis in the animal under consideration are so located that they may be readily removed, a third method of disposing of the carcass may be selected. The carcass may be carefully trimmed, the tuberculous parts being consigned to the offal tank, while the trimmed meat, comprising the bulk of the edible portions of the animal, is placed in the lard rendering tank, where it must be cooked by means of steam at a temperature not lower than 220° F. for not less than four

(Concluded on page 44.)

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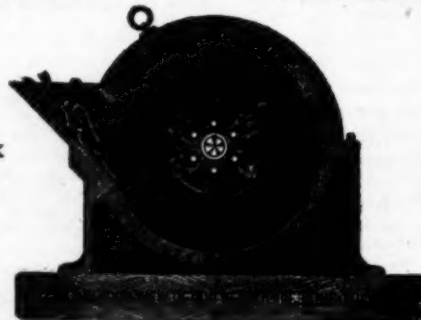
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TRADE GLEANINGS

James Anderson of Des Moines, Ia., will build a packinghouse at Butte, Mont.

The plant of the Western Packing Company, Denver, Col., has been slightly damaged by fire.

A. Zahn & Son, of Atchison, Kans., contemplate the erection of a packing plant at Chickasha, I. T.

The E. H. Stanton Company will next spring construct an abattoir to cost \$150,000 at Yardley, Wash.

The Kingan Provision Company is to make changes in its building on Callowhill street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Bay City Beef Company's new building at Adams street, Bay City, Mich., is nearing completion.

W. T. Jackson of Greenville, Tex., will invest about \$75,000 in the establishment of a cottonseed oil mill at Mangum, O. T.

The recently incorporated Gloster Oil Company, Gloster, Miss., has purchased a mill already built and will operate it at once.

The plant of the Wichita Cotton Oil Company at Dundee, Tex., was damaged by fire on September 28, to the extent of \$4,000.

It is reported that the American Cotton Oil Company contemplates erecting a 20,000-gallon oil tank at Augusta, Ga., also one at Charlotte, N. C.

The Meers Company of Paterson, N. J., has been incorporated to manufacture leather with \$125,000 capital stock by E. D. Cronin, F. Knowlton and E. A. Monfort.

The Quanah Cotton Oil Company of Quanah, Tex., has been incorporated with \$60,000 capital stock by R. K. Wooten, W. A. Wilhelm and J. W. Simmons, Jr.

Charles Bruhn, recently of Frye & Bruhn, Inc., Seattle, Wash., has purchased an interest in a packinghouse at Portland, Ore., with Louis Zimmerman of Tacoma, Wash.

The Farmers' Cotton Oil Company of Johnston, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000 by A. Etheridge,

W. Toney, R. H. Etheridge and H. S. Toney.

The Anchor Brand Company of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 to manufacture soap, etc. D. F. Anglum and J. G. Anglum of 887 Longwood avenue and W. E. Burns of 260 West Broadway are the incorporators.

The recently incorporated Wilmont Oil Mills, Greenville, S. C., has elected John A. Hudgens president and treasurer, W. A. Simpson vice-president, and R. E. Tollison secretary. The company has taken over the mills of the Anderson Phosphate and Oil Company at Pelzer, Piedmont and Williams-ton, S. C.

CENSUS OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY

The Federal Census Bureau has just published a bulletin giving the results of its census of the slaughtering and meat packing industry of the United States, made in 1905 and covering the calendar year 1904. The important figures of this census report were printed by The National Provisioner in April, 1906, and commented on at that time. The figures concerning packing operations in the various cities were also printed about the same time, the Census Bureau furnishing them for publication as fast as they were completed.

The Bureau has now collected all the statistics and issued them in one pamphlet, known as Bulletin 83. They were prepared under the supervision of William M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufactures. Though they will not be new to readers of The National Provisioner, they are reproduced at this time as being of general interest. Study of them is worth while as showing the magnitude and importance of the meat industry, which has been for so long the butt of attack from notoriety-seeking politicians and "yellow" newspaper and magazine writers.

The number of wholesale establishments engaged in slaughtering and meat packing during the calendar year 1904 was 929, and their combined capital was \$237,714,690. They furnished employment to 74,134 wage-earners, paid \$40,326,972 in wages, consumed materials costing \$805,856,969, and manufactured products to the value of \$913,914,624.

Illinois the Leading State.

Although 41 states and territories contributed to these figures, the industry was practically monopolized by the following 14 states, named in the order of value of products: Illinois, Kansas, New York, Nebraska, Missouri, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, California, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Wisconsin. Illinois, by far the most important state, reported 7.3 per cent. of the establishments, 33.9 per cent. of the capital, 36.4 per cent. of the wage-earners, 36.1 per cent. of the wages paid, and 34.7 per cent. of the products.

In each of six cities the value of products reported was over \$35,000,000. Chicago ranked first, with products valued at \$269,581,486. Kansas City, Kans., was second; South Omaha, Neb., third; New York (Manhattan and Bronx boroughs), N. Y., fourth; St. Joseph (including South St. Joseph), Mo., fifth; and East St. Louis, Ill., sixth. In East St. Louis the product was valued at \$39,972,-

PRAISE FROM A GERMAN PACKER.

A German packer and dealer visiting in this country, Richard Gudehus, of Dresden, was quoted last week at Kansas City as expressing the greatest admiration for our packinghouse system and methods. "The immense packinghouses and the large packinghouse industry in America are something wonderful," he said. "This government inspection here is rigid and there is an agent of the government in every department seeing to it that everything is all right. In Germany our places are clean, but small. Three thousand head of cattle a day is the top notch for the largest packinghouse in Germany."

This visitor has been making a tour of the big packing centers.

245; in St. Joseph, at \$42,075,116; and in Manhattan and the Bronx at \$46,477,324. For South Omaha and Kansas City the value of products is not given because these cities contain so few establishments that the figures might be used to determine individual operations, and the Census Office adheres to the rule not to publish statistics which might be so used.

During the calendar year about 7,000,000 beeves, 11,000,000 sheep, and 31,000,000 hogs were slaughtered for use in this industry. The beeves cost about \$289,000,000, the sheep about \$44,000,000, and the hogs about \$330,000,000. In addition, the establishments slaughtered other animals to the value of about \$13,000,000; they purchased about \$53,000,000 worth of meat already dressed; and paid about \$72,000,000 for other materials, including mill supplies and freight.

Fresh Beef Principal Product.

The leading product of the industry was beef sold fresh, of which 3,748,055,377 pounds were produced, valued at \$247,096,724. Salt pork was the second product in respect to quantity, slightly exceeding hams, smoked bacon, sides and shoulders; but the smoked products were of a greater aggregate value. Each of these products, and also pork sold fresh and refined lard, exceeded in quantity 1,000,000,000 pounds. The value varied from nearly \$75,000,000 for the refined lard to over \$132,000,000 for the smoked products.

The quantity of most of the more important products increased between the censuses of 1900 and 1905. For fresh beef the increase was over 800,000,000 pounds, or 28.5 per cent.; for salt pork, over 185,000,000 pounds, or 13.7 per cent.; for refined lard, over 150,000,000 pounds, or 17.7 per cent.; and for fresh pork, nearly 3,000,000 pounds, or 2 per cent. The quantity of hams, smoked bacon, sides and shoulders, on the other hand, decreased over 400,000,000 pounds, or 22.8 per cent. Canned beef, salted and cured beef, and neutral lard also decreased in quantity.

It is interesting to note that among the numerous products was 211,137 tons of fertilizer, valued at \$4,397,626, which represent an increase since 1900 of 25.3 per cent. in quantity and 33.3 per cent. in value. This increase reflects the practice which is growing among slaughterers and meat packers of manufacturing complete fertilizers, instead of selling materials to independent fertilizer manufacturers.

PROPOSAL.

Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., September 30, 1907. Sealed proposals in duplicate for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city during the month of November, 1907, in accordance with the specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 3, War Department, Office of the Commissary General, Washington, February 12, 1907, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 10, 1907, and then opened. Where the quantities required are not specified, such quantities as may be called for by this office from November 1 to November 30, 1907, inclusive, are meant. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened October 10, 1907," and addressed to A. L. Smith, Colonel, A. C. G., U. S. Army.



The illustration depicts a young chef, 'Swift's Little Cook', wearing a tall white hat and a white jacket, holding a large circular seal. The seal contains the text: 'U.S. INSPECTED AND PASSED UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF JUNE 30, 1906 ESTABLISHMENT No. 3'. To the left of the chef are stalks of corn and two packages of Swift's Premium products: a box of Bacon and a ham. The background is a dark, stylized landscape with silhouettes of corn stalks at the bottom.

Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon

Made from the carefully selected meat of *corn-fed* Porkers. On account of this special feeding of the animals and the great care and thoroughness with which

Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon

are cured, smoked and packed they are unsurpassed.

Every piece of ham and bacon is Inspected and Passed by U. S. Government Inspectors.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Facsimile of advertisement appearing in leading magazines.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association.

Published by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

At No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.
Dr. J. H. SENNER, President and Editor.
HUBERT CILLIS, Vice President.
JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.
HERBERT A. HEYS, Secretary.

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No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York, N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
Telephone, No. 5477 Beekman.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, Business Manager.
PAUL I. ALDRICH, Managing Editor.

WESTERN OFFICES

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Telephone: Yards, 842.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

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United States	\$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21s.) (21s.) (26 fr.).....	5.00
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AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

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GET TOGETHER

The gathering of meat men and those affiliated with them in business at Chicago within the next few days, for the purpose of participating in the second annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association, should be an occasion worth while to all who take part. One trouble with the trade in the past has been that there were no such events as this to bring them together.

The plan of the present meeting has been so arranged that it offers opportunities for all. Don't let the man named on the programme be the only one to talk on the stated subject. Put in your own oar. Give others the benefit of your judgment and experience, and yourself benefit by what you hear. Reciprocity is often a profitable policy in ideas as well as in trade. Don't leave it to a few to do all the talking.

The social feature promises to be equally

valuable. Great things are predicted of the entertainment prepared by the Chicago hosts for their visitors. There will be no lack of opportunity to get acquainted, and acquaintances made among the men who are to be at this meeting will be a valuable asset to any man in the trade. The catch-word seen so frequently in the Association's literature is a very appropriate motto for this occasion. Get together!

GIVE CREDIT WHERE DUE

Special correspondents of commercial papers in Washington from time to time report or intimate that the Department of Agriculture is having difficulty in enforcing the so-called pure food law. This might have been expected from the hasty legislation which grouped foods, drugs and liquors in one law, and tried to make one statute which would govern all classes. The Department has done wonderfully well in its enforcement of that law, as well as in its enforcement of the meat inspection law, and it has had some very troublesome problems to contend with in getting regulations into shape governing other classes of foods than meat.

Fortunately for the meat trade, a separate statute was enacted which specifically declared what should be done with meat products. It gave at least some form of guidance to the Department officials in the creation of regulations. The so-called pure food law is not so specific, and it is often found that an arbitrary enforcement of that law would mean the simple ruination of certain food industries. The Department is apparently acting conservatively in such cases, and it is certainly considering each of its difficult problems conscientiously.

The difficulty it is having in this respect, as well as in the antagonism it is meeting from some of the general food manufacturers, brings very clearly into mind the fact that the meat packers under a more stringent law have given the Department officials practically no trouble. They have shown a commendable spirit in working with the government to quickly accomplish the desired end of having a smooth working law, and though there are some very few among the packers who do not take kindly to the new law, they are such rare exceptions as to prove the rule.

Even in view of the troublesome attitude of certain general food manufacturers, it is doubtful if some of the government officials give full credit to the packers for their willing co-operation. Even a generous spirit is not necessary for giving the packers the credit that is due them in this respect by government officials responsible for the original passage of the law and for its enforcement since.

Is Washington afraid to say to the public that the packers have co-operated in making

the meat inspection law effective and valuable to the public?

THE PRICE OF BEEF

There has been an increase in the price of dressed beef during the summer, and several important reasons are responsible for it. The price of live cattle has steadily increased, making the raw material of the packing houses higher in cost, and at the same time many of the important by-products have decreased in value.

The public should learn that a packing house must be conducted upon the same principles as those of any other manufacturing establishment, and that the prices of its products must depend upon the cost of raw material and labor. When a packer purchases a live animal for slaughter he figures that all parts of it, inside and out, must bring him when sold a profit upon the original cost of the animal.

Meat, hides, fats, oils and other by-products must bring in this return; and if the value of any of these falls below the normal the others must bring it up to the profit-bearing point. For several years the by-products have been of such value as to keep down the price of meat, but it occasionally happens that the demand for them is not strong enough to keep up the price, and then the meat must do its share in bringing in the profits.

This is the situation with regard to dressed beef at the present time, though the rise in the price has not been considerable, and has not been out of line with the increase in cost to the consumer of other commodities.

ANOTHER MISCARRIAGE?

In the Federal court at Chicago last week Judge Landis handed down a decision dismissing the rebate indictments against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company in the Standard Oil cases because the railroad officials had rendered themselves immune by voluntarily testifying in court concerning the alleged rebates, and had been promised immunity for so doing. This action recalls a similar decision in the same court something over a year ago by Judge Humphrey in the case of the Chicago packers, and a message to Congress shortly afterward in which the Chief Executive said concerning this ruling:

"The result has been a miscarriage of justice. . . . I can hardly believe that the ruling of Judge Humphrey will be followed by other judges. . . . Such interpretation of the law comes measurably near making the law a farce."

The country will now await with interest the Executive announcement of Miscarriage No. 2—unless it should be found, in view of that twenty-nine million dollar fine, that Judge Landis himself is immune!

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR PACKERS

BEEF READY FOR CHIPPING.

Beef for chipping should be wiped perfectly dry and all matter objectionable, either to sight or taste, trimmed off. The rest may be left to the machine.

COSTS IN CONSIGNMENT EXPORTING.

There are many extra charges attached to consignment exporting, such as packing, freight to seaboard, ocean freight and prime, marine insurance, discount, dock dues, master portorage, receiving charges, fire insurance, commissions, etc., in all amounting to from 1 cent to 1½ cents per pound.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COSTS.

It is estimated that the amount of electrical power necessary for killing, dressing and handling a hog will cost about one-third of a cent, and for a beef about one-fifth of a cent. Electric light for a plant killing one thousand hogs and one hundred cattle per day will cost for the entire plant about \$3.50.

TANKAGE NOTES.

In a test made several years ago an Anderson dryer turned out 15 tons in 24 hours at a cost for labor and fuel (no power) of \$1.92 per ton.

A roller evaporator 6 ft. long and 3 ft. in diameter, at a speed of 21 revolutions per minute, with 35 lbs. of steam, will evaporate 110 gallons of liquor per hour.

A GOOD MINCEMEAT FORMULA.

Mince-meat—which every packer making sausage should manufacture—may be made as follows: For a one-hundred-pound batch of "wet" mincemeat use 25 lbs. fresh apples, 30 lbs. brown sugar 20 lbs. seedless raisins, 8 lbs. currants, 10 lbs. meat, 2 lbs. spices, 5 lbs. jelly. Use peel, salt, alcohol and cider to flavor and effect the proper consistency at discretion. The peel is chopped with the apples and the salt mixed with the meat while chopping, both being included in the weights given.

OUTFIT FOR AN OLEO PLANT.

Machinery necessary to manipulate the oleo fat of 125 average cattle per day is as follows:
One fat cutter, with hopper, pulleys, etc.
One fat hasher, with pulleys, etc.
One oleo melting kettle, with agitator complete, capacity 2,000 lbs.
One clarifying kettle, 1,500 lbs. capacity.
One receiving tank of galvanized iron.
Twenty-four seeling trucks, 5 ft. long, 2 ft. 10 in. wide and 1 ft. 6 in. deep; should be made of kiln-dried poplar.
One oleo press, with 60 galvanized iron plates, 28 x 42 in., of No. 12 iron.
One stearine packer.
The approximate cost is \$2,000.

A PACKINGHOUSE DISINFECTANT.

An effective, harmless, odorless deodorizer and disinfectant can be made by dissolving permanganate of potash in water until a port wine color is obtained. Its powerful antiseptic properties are due to the oxygen it contains, which serves to oxidize any organic material with which it comes in contact. It leaves no smell; in fact, it is neutral both as to taste and smell.

TO PACK SAUSAGE FOR SHIPMENT.

To ship sausages such as bologna and vienna, pack in kits, eighth and quarter barrels of soft wood, with plain 60 per cent. pickle and head tight. When packed in tins use the water that the sausage has been cooked in while warm and add salt sufficient to make a 50 degree pickle. Cover the sausage, seal the can, vent and cook for 2½ hours at 180 to 190 degrees F. Cool off and solder up vents.

TO MAKE PIGS-FOOT JELLY.

A first-class pigs-foot jelly may be made as follows: Boil feet (which have been in 90 per cent. pickle a few days) in a jacketed kettle until the meat easily leaves the bone, using just sufficient water to cook. Use of the water in which the feet were cooked 25 lbs. to 100 lbs. of meat and ½ a gallon of sweetened vinegar. Spice but use no salt; use white pepper, 6 oz.; ground ginger, 2 oz. Pack in paraffined ten-pound wood pails.

THE BEST FLOORING FOR COOLERS.

Mastic flooring—a preparation of asphalt, dry, coarse gravel and flux—costs approximately 14 cents per square foot at one and one-half inches thick, and if of the proper quality and properly laid is unexcelled for all kinds of packinghouse floors not subjected to excessive heat, such as hot water and grease approaching the boiling point. Ice house and cold storage floors of this material surpass anything else ever used. It is worth investigating.

PRODUCT OF HOG AND HOW FIGURED.

The following synopsis of methods in vogue among pork packers for figuring on their products, with some notes as to yields and money values, will be of interest:

Hair and Bristles.—Sometimes contracted for together at around five cents a hog, or sometimes sold after curing at so much per pound.

Guts.—Should run 80 per cent. Contracted for at around two and a half cents each or house cleaned, cured and sold by the pound.

Casings.—Usually contracted for at around two and one half cents per hog, if not utilized by the packer himself.

Tongues.—Sell at around five cents each.

Feet.—Will render about 14 per cent. grease. The front feet may be pickled.

Fertilizer.—Runs approximately five cents per hog. The tankwater yield per hog is about four gallons, with a density of 3 degrees Beaume. Each degree Beaume corresponds to .47 pound of solids per gallon. The "stick" from the evaporator should yield about two and a half pounds per hog and be of the consistency of molasses. The cost of manufacture per ton on concentrated tankage is about \$7.75. This should analyze about 15 per cent. ammonia, worth about \$2.45 per unit, or \$36.75 per ton. Five thousand hogs will yield approximately six tons of concentrated tankage.

Market and Sausage Meats.—The yield is about 20 cents per hog.

Side meats should run 34 per cent. in weight of dressed hog; shoulders, 11 per cent.; hams, 12 per cent.; lard, 13 per cent.

FEEDING VALUE OF TANKAGE.

With the rational utilization of the various offals in the packinghouse and the consequent production of various grades of tankages, the employment of a portion of this product as a stock food is gradually becoming an important side issue of the fertilizer department. The packers themselves, as also their customers and various state experiment stations, have learned the great economic value contained in the higher grades of tankage, and have created the increased demand for tankage for stock food which is justly its due.

Experiments with relatively mature animals have all shown that the addition of 5 per cent. tankage to their ration produced cheaper gains than when 10 per cent. tankage was used. With young pigs the gains were made on smaller amounts of food when the larger amount of tankage was added to the ration. But the high cost of the tankage has made the smaller amount of tankage more profitable.

A notable advantage in the feeding of tankage is seen in the more rapid gains made by the hogs and the consequent shortening of the feeding period. Another argument for tankage is that it is a concentrated protein food. Only a small amount is required to produce the result desired.

In all the experiments made at one station the hogs fed tankage consumed more feed, made larger gains and were not easily put off feed, while the hogs fed straight shelled corn were easily thrown off feed after the first six weeks, consumed less food and made slower gains. From the tests made it appears more advisable to add the tankage to the soaked corn just before feeding, rather than mixing with the corn before soaking, thus allowing the tankage time to soak and possibly become rancid before feeding.

It is apparent from these results that the feeding of tankage or ground bone to young growing pigs produces a very marked effect on the strength of bone when compared with corn and shorts on alfalfa or clover pasture.

Packing House Supplies

WRITE FOR 1907 CATALOGUE

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

MEMBERS AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

OUR SPECIALTIES

Woodenware and Cooperage, Twines and Cordage, Salt, Anhydrous Ammonia, Skewers, Bungs, Plugs and Vents, Wax and Parchment Paper.

CHICAGO-KANSAS CITY

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

SWENSON TANK WATER EVAPORATORS.

Just one short block east of the Grand Pacific Hotel, in one of the first of Chicago's skyscrapers, the Monadnock Block, are the offices of the American Foundry & Machinery Co., builders of the well known Swenson evaporator. For nearly fifteen years they have occupied these offices and during that time have sold Swenson effects for concentrating tank water, glue and beef extract, to all the large American packers and many of the smaller ones.

During the meeting of the American Meat Packers' Association all packers and renderers who are not saving their tank water should make it a point to call at Room 944, Monadnock Block, and secure information regarding the profits they are losing by not reducing same to a fertilizer. The American Foundry & Machinery Co. has made a study of this question and will be pleased to give an accurate estimate of probable yield, its value, cost of manufacture, apparatus and floor space necessary, etc., and advise fully how the rich ammonia compounds in tank water can easily be recovered.

It is now generally accepted that the present high price of ammoniates has come to stay, and is the natural result of a greatly increased but normal demand. In the past two years concentrated tankage has not fallen below \$2.25 per unit, and has been worth \$2.45 for nearly a year. With present values the profits from saving tank water will more than pay for the necessary evaporator in a year's time. "One hundred per cent. on your money is a pretty good investment, and the American Foundry & Machinery Company is ready to prove this statement," they say.

The Swenson evaporator is a pioneer multiple effect apparatus for tank water. "Repeat" orders are being continually received from customers. Swenson pans are built of cast iron, which is unaffected by tank water, whereas wrought iron and steel are easily corroded. They are simple in construction, are free from floats and other moving parts and are easy to operate and keep clean.

When you consider that every barrel of tank water saved will net at least 30 cents clear profit, you can readily see why big packers run all the waste waters, even wash waters, through such evaporators as the Swenson.

The American Foundry & Machinery Co., being associate members of the packers' association, will have a representative at all the meetings, who will be pleased to meet every one interested in the tank water problem.

BIG PACKINGHOUSE INSTALLATION.

R. T. Randall & Company, of Philadelphia, have just completed a big packinghouse installation which is worth mentioning. It was a \$10,000 contract for the equipment of the Henry Muhs Packing Company's plant at Passaic, N. J. The Randall company fitted up this plant complete, tracked every room in it with the famous Randall tramrail equipment, put in conveyors, trees, smokehouse doors, scales—in fact, everything necessary for the operation of the plant.

The Randall company has also just about

completed another contract for the fitting up of Kingan & Company's big house at Washington, D. C. R. T. Randall & Company are sales agents for the Randall Tramrail Company, whose overhead tracking systems are becoming very popular and are being installed all over the country.

ACCURATE SCALES SAVE MONEY.

The past few years have seen rapid strides in the discarding of old obscure methods of conducting business. Competition of various kinds has been the chief incentive, but much has been done by wideawake editors of class publications. Turn over the pages of any up-to-date magazine having a circulation among butchers or retail grocers, and you will find articles written by experts on window-dressing, arrangement of stock, checking systems, cash carriers, etc. And the merchant who will take the time to read these articles will get many suggestions which will be of great assistance to him.

Some of these devices are only conveniences, while others are absolutely necessary for securing the profits to which you are entitled. A recent editorial in the Grocers' Magazine reads as follows:

"There are scales that are accurate, scales that turn out light weight and scales that turn out heavy weight. Giving over 16 ounces to the pound is undoubtedly a considerable leak at the average store. Clerks should be very carefully trained to give the exact weight, no more and no less. Carelessness in this particular has cost dealers thousands of dollars. Every dealer should know that his scales are right and he should also know that his clerks are not giving overweight. Undoubtedly the more expensive scales, as a rule, are the most accurate and satisfactory."

What satisfaction is there in marking a certain class of goods to make a profit of 25 per cent. if you are using a set of scales on which from 5 to 10 per cent. of this profit is lost in their operation. It is very encouraging to see the number of progressive retailers who are eliminating these persistent losses by equipping their stores with scales on which all possibility of error or overweight is eliminated.

The latest improved scales made by The Computing Scale Company of Dayton, Ohio, are on exhibition at the local sales offices of the Moneyweight Scale Company everywhere. They are truly ingenious devices and it is not difficult to understand why they are so superior to other forms of scales.

The agents are always pleased to explain these scales to anyone who will take the time to call upon them, and if you are not so situated that you can call at one of their offices they will send you their new catalogue upon receipt of your request, if sent to their main office, No. 47 State street, Chicago.

A NEW TANKAGE PRESS.

A press that is constant in operation, so arranged that the material can be constantly fed to and discharged, eliminating racks, etc., is being installed in many of the most improved packing plants in the world, and shows remarkable efficiency. Steam is admitted to the material under pressure, which the manufacturers assert makes it possible to press lower in grease than is possible with any other type of press. The saving in labor and power is enormous. Full particulars can be obtained from the manufacturers, the American Process Company, 62 William street, New York City, who also manufacture the Direct Heat Rotary Blast Dryer now used by the large packers and fertilizer manufacturers.

THE BRUNSWICK CATALOGUE.

The Brunswick Refrigerating Company, of New Brunswick, N. J., manufacturers of the famous "Brunswick" compressors, have issued a catalogue descriptive of the machines they manufacture. The text is illustrated with halftone cuts of their various types, together with cuts of the many novel and excellent features of the parts of the machine. An outline of methods for refrigerating, ice making, care and lubrication of the machines, together with drawings of complete ice-making plants, are found in the catalogue.

An interesting feature is the description of their automatic refrigerating plants, such as are adaptable for butchers who desire cold storage facilities without the necessity of constant attention to the machine.

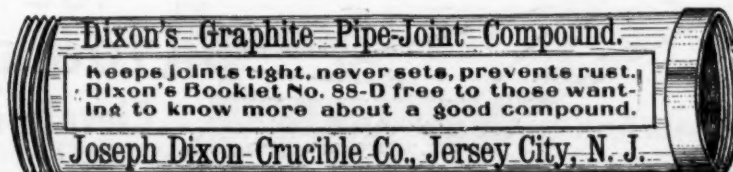
Tables of various descriptions pertaining to the refrigerating business and a list of approved cold storage temperatures for various products rounds out their catalogue, which is a model in typography and illustration. The book will be sent on application.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York City.

DAILY HIDE, TALLOW, OIL and GREASE BULLETIN

Send for free Sample Copy. Every hide and skin dealer, soap manufacturer and tallow renderer should give this service a trial.

JACOBSEN PUBLISHING CO.,
154 Lake Street, Chicago



ICE AND REFRIGERATION

**DURING THE
CONVENTION
OF**

**The American
Meat Packers
Association**

THE HEADQUARTERS FOR

**GIANT
AND
P. & B.
Insulating Paper**

RUBEROID ROOFING
RUBEROID CAR ROOFS
RUBEROID CAR SILLS
RUBEROID CAR FLOORS

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BRINE

**Will be in the Bordeaux
Room, Parlor Floor,
Grand Pacific Hotel**

We extend a hearty invitation to all delegates to call upon us

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Standard Paint Co.**
100 William St., New York
188-190 Madison St., Chicago

BRANCHES—St. Louis, Kansas
City, Philadelphia, Boston, At-
lanta, New Orleans.

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BAP-
GAINS WATCH PAGE 48.**

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Pulaski, Mo.—The Central Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Springdale, Wis.—The Krantz Cheese Company has been incorporated with \$1,500 capital stock by L. M. Stuessy, M. Krantz and J. T. Bryan.

Peabody, Mass.—The Independent Ice Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by G. W. Davis, T. H. O'Shea and G. A. Blaney.

St. Cloud, Minn.—The St. Cloud Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by M. Nuerenberg, T. Brue-
ner and F. J. Bach.

Centerville, Tenn.—A charter has been filed with the Secretary of State of the incorporation of the Centerville Ice Company, with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Magnolia, Ark.—The Standard Ice and Light Company has been incorporated by R. L. Moore, J. O. Hutcheson and J. L. Davis. The capital stock is \$25,000.

Aurora, Mo.—The Aurora Light, Power and Refrigerating Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by J. M. Hawkins, C. K. Gemlerling, E. J. Martin and others.

Williamsport, Pa.—The Citizens' Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by F. F. Gramlich, O. J. Audet, J. Poulliott, H. Valet and others.

Highland Park, N. J.—The New Brunswick Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by G. Fenn, Philadelphia; J. C. Belleff, New Brunswick, N. J., and P. Feller, Metuchen, N. J.

ICE NOTES.

Hallettsville, Tex.—A creamery is to be established here by J. Lacey of Rock Island, Tex.

Mulberry, Ark.—The movement to establish an ice plant here is meeting with splendid success.

Mexia, Tex.—An ice plant is to be established here by J. E. Kelly. About \$25,000 will be expended.

Winchester, Tenn.—A number of business men of this place contemplate the establishment of an ice plant.

Kingfisher, O. T.—The Kingfisher Creamery Company has increased its capital stock from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

South Bend, Wash.—The Barnes cannery will erect a 5-ton ice plant in connection with its canning factory.

Matthews, Ind.—A number of farmers are organizing a company here for the purpose of erecting a creamery plant.

Alvin, Tex.—It is reported that an ice plant is to be established here by E. N. Sanctuary and J. Durland of Austin.

Argenta, Ark.—The recently incorporated Argenta Ice, Cold Storage and Fuel Company will establish a 50-ton ice plant.

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Dalton, Ga.—It is reported that A. E. White of Chattanooga, Tenn., is organizing a company to establish an ice plant here.

Albany, Ga.—The installation of an ice plant to be operated in connection with its oil mill is contemplated by the Planters' Oil Company.

Lafayette, Ind.—It is said that the Schlitz Brewing Company of Milwaukee is looking for a site on which to erect a large cold storage plant here.

Albany, N. Y.—B. R. Lansing has started work remodeling the old Irwin malt house at the foot of Second avenue into a storehouse and cold storage plant.

Columbia, Miss.—The Columbia Ice and Power Company, recently granted a franchise, will erect an electric light and ice plant to cost between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

Monroe, La.—The new plant of the Consolidated Ice Company is completed and in operation. The structure and equipment cost \$150,000 and has a capacity of 300 tons.

Hattiesburg, Miss.—C. E. Neely and C. A. Bowman of St. Louis, Mo.; D. Gilman of Millview, Miss., and F. McClure of Hattiesburg contemplate establishing an ice plant here.

Ashdown, Ark.—The work of placing the \$25,000 in stock required to secure the ice and electric plant for this place is progressing and indications are that the plant will be built.

Omaha, Neb.—O. W. Butts, the wholesale fruit dealer, has purchased a large plot of ground adjoining his present warehouse, on which he will erect a six story cold storage warehouse.

New York, N. Y.—The Federal Ice Company has filed a certificate in the County Clerk's office increasing its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000. The additional stock is to be 7 per cent. preferred.

Lebanon, Mo.—W. H. Owen, Jr., has commenced the erection of an ice plant here to be ready for operation around May 1, 1908. The building will be of concrete, 100x50 feet, and have a capacity of 10 to 15 tons.

Norfolk, Va.—The Citizens and Hygeia ice plants, located in the Brambleton Ward, were sold to Louis Feuerstein of Norfolk for \$26,000. It is stated that a company of local capitalists would be formed and the two plants operated.

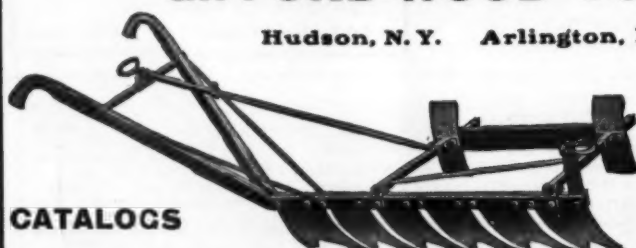
Welch, W. Va.—The J. M. McCoach Company of Huntington, W. Va., and a number of capitalists of Welch are organizing a company to have a capital stock of \$50,000, for the purpose of establishing an ice and cold storage plant here.

Waco, Tex.—Plans are about complete and work will commence shortly on the large cold storage plant which A. A. Busch & Co. is to erect. The structure will cover nearly the entire block at Tenth and Webster streets and will cost about \$50,000.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The meat dealers at the public market favor a plan for refrigerating meats which involves the installation by the city of a refrigerating plant on the market site to cost approximately \$10,000. They propose to use the plant for storing butter, eggs, poultry and meats.

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CATALOGS

MANAGEMENT OF AN ABSORPTION PLANT.

By W. S. Luckenbach.*

While many of the following remarks apply equally to the operation of the compression and absorption systems, they are principally addressed to operators of the latter.

In the production of ice, or the extraction of heat from the surrounding atmosphere or liquids, experience is absolutely essential to insure a commercial success, but experience will not suffice if any of the various parts are deficient for the rated capacity of the plant, or the necessary adjuncts are omitted in order to reduce the first cost. Therefore the first essential is a well equipped plant.

Assuming that has been provided, then barring the production of the rated capacity, there is probably no other matter that will worry the conscientious engineer more than dirty or opaque ice. The first thing for him to do in order to systematically trace the trouble is to start at the bath and continue until he reaches the steam boiler or still, which is most likely to be deficient in size so that part of the water in the cans is only boiled water instead of distilled, and is dirty at that!

Ensuring Cleanliness.

See that the bath lids are clean and, as nearly as possible, dry. See that there is no filth on the sides or bottom of the lids and also keep the supports that the lids rest on clean. The sloppy condition of the lids can be almost entirely avoided by leaving the can suspended after being lifted out of the bath until the can filler or the lids or both have been changed. This leaves ample time for the can to drain before conveying it to the dump tub, and makes it far more agreeable for the tank man, without encroaching on his time, and then besides the sloppiness may be the cause of the trouble.

Testing the Water.

Should this not have the desired effect, then test the filtered water in the cans. This can be easily done by the use of either a solution of nitrate of silver or chloride of barium, either of which will cause a white turbidity or precipitate in the water that is not distilled or not properly distilled. In order to determine which chemical would be preferable for that water, draw two glasses full of the feed water just after leaving the boiler feed pump, and the addition of two drops of one chemical in each glass will show whether one produces more precipitation than the other, and that which produces the most turbidity is the one to use. Now test the distilled water and note the precipitation, then draw some at the entrance to the filter and test it. Should this be clear, then the filter is at fault and must be cleaned. If this cannot be done at once get two sponge filters to use temporarily. Two will be needed so that one can be cleaned while the other is in use. Should the sponge filters, however, not remedy the trouble, then draw some water at the entrance to the distilled water tank, because there may be a leak in one of the water cooling coils or pipes in that tank. If this is the case, the coil of pipe must be cut out or plugged, and at the same time force additional water through the other coils or pipes in order to partially overcome the loss of the one cut out.

*Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.



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After doing this if the impurities at the entrance to the still are the same, then the boiler or its adjuncts are at fault, and if there is a first class heater and purifier, it will need prompt and thorough treatment. Should there be no purifier, then the surface and regular blow-off must be more frequently used. The surface blow, consisting of perforated or slotted pipe, should extend nearly the entire length of the boiler, and be so suspended that the top of the slotted pipe will be about 2½" above the top of the tubes in a horizontal tubular boiler. When blowing, use the ordinary blow first, as this will bring the surface of the water closer to the slotted opening of the surface blow, thus more effectually ridding the water of sediment.

High and Low Water Alarm.

Above all carry the water at the proper height at all times, and in this connection a first class high and low water alarm is indispensable, and will save the engineer many an hour of needless worry, because he may go into the boiler room twenty times a day and see that the water is all right, yet perhaps fifteen minutes later it may be high enough to carry over boiling instead of distilled water, and the trick is done. The conditions mentioned are not so likely to occur when the boilers are of ample capacity and supplied with a first class heater and purifier. In the judgment of the writer, the purifier is of the greatest importance whether considered from an economical standpoint in the production of ice or the saving of labor in crawling around to the blow off every hour or two, as these blow offs are generally located in the most inaccessible parts of the plant. It is an indisputable fact that a good purifier will arrest or precipitate 80% of the impurities, and whatever amount is prevented from entering the boiler needs no attention from the blow off, hence a positive saving of fuel.

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Louisville, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
Indianapolis, Central Transfer & Storage Co.
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. O. Schapper.
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central Warehouse.
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Omaha, American Transfer Co.
Baltimore, Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts., Benton Transfer Co.
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
Jacksonville, Park Bldg., St. Elmo W. Acosta.
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Measuring Boiler-Capacity.

Now as to what constitutes a boiler of ample capacity there may be some difference of opinion, but the writer's experience is that it should not be less than 4.5 horse power per ton of ice every 24 hours, and as the principal cause of the dirty ice may be the fact that the boiler is deficient, the following is a plain, simple rule that any one can figure out, and which will compare favorably with the formulas of many standard manufacturers of horizontal tubular boilers. For example, we will take a boiler 4 feet in diameter \times 16 feet long, with 40 4" tubes. First square the diameter of the head, thus: $4^2=16$. In order to get the exact number of square feet or area multiply by .7854, thus $16 \times .7854 = 12.56$ square feet, but to avoid the fraction subtract one-fourth, thus: $16-4 = 12$ square feet, which is near enough for all practical purposes. In the two heads there would then be 24 square feet, but as both have a number of holes for the tubes the actual heating surface is reduced to about one-half, or 12 square feet. The shell being also 4 feet in diameter, the exact circumference would be the diameter multiplied by 3.1416, thus $4 \times 3.1416 = 12.56$. Discard the fraction and simply multiply by 3, thus: $4 \times 3 = 12$ feet. Now multiply this by the length of the shell, which in this case is 16 feet, thus: $12 \times 16 = 192$ square feet in the entire shell. Some figure two-thirds of the total for heating surface, but practically not more than one-half can be allowed, because the balance is up in the brick work and is soon filled with soot. Hence we have $192 \div 2 = 96$ square feet. The tubes being 4" diameter, treat them in the same manner as the shell, which will give 12" circumference. Hence a tube 12" in circumference and 12" long would contain 144 square inches or one square foot, and one tube being 16 feet long would contain 16 square feet, and 40 tubes would be expressed thus: $16 \times 40 = 640$ square feet.

We now have the entire practical heating surface, viz.: Heads, 12; shell, 96; tubes, 640; total, 748 square feet of heating surface.

Divide this by 14 and we have $53\frac{1}{2}$ horse power. Some figure on 12 square feet per horse power, but this will surely lead to trouble, because there is no allowance made for the soot lodging in the tubes, and as soot is a poor conductor of heat the efficiency of the tubes is destroyed to that extent. A boiler calculated by the foregoing formula will be found large enough for the generation of steam required.

It is then in order to make an evaporative test. The standard adopted by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers is 34 pounds of water evaporated per commercial horse power per hour from and at 212° F., but as the temperature seldom exceeds 206° F. 32 pounds would be a fair average. The evaporative test, however, without the calorimeter test really proves of little value because the imperfect boiler is liable to carry off more water with the steam than the properly constructed boiler, hence all surplus water carried off with the steam robs the boiler of the heat due to the quantity of that surplus, without producing an equivalent in work. The method of conducting a simple and effective calorimeter test may be considered in another article.

Testing the Quality of Ammonia.

As stated at the beginning of this article, making the rated capacity at the smallest possible cost is of first importance, and as liquid anhydrous ammonia is the almost universal agent, it is essential to know whether the proper quantity or quality is at hand. In order to ascertain the quality, take an ordinary testing tube 12" long, or if this cannot be had, a piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ " or 1" pipe with cap on one end. Fasten this securely to a stiff piece of iron, wire or wood, about a foot long. Screw a piece of $\frac{1}{4}$ " pipe a foot long into a purge cock located between the condensing coils and the expansion valve. Bend this pipe, if necessary, until it stands vertical.

Now open the purge cock slightly, and allow some ammonia to waste, in order to insure getting the best anhydrous in the pipe, then

mark a certain number of inches on the tube you wish to fill; slip the tube over the $\frac{1}{4}$ " pipe until the pipe is near the bottom of the tube. Then open the cock slowly and allow the tube to fill, withdrawing the tube as it is filling. Pour the liquid into a shallow vessel and set it on a block of ice. The residue after evaporation is the percentage of moisture, which should not exceed 3%.

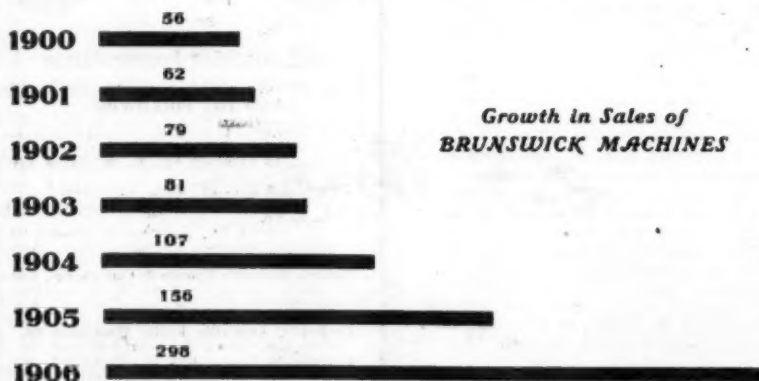
Now suppose the quality is not standard. Then by carrying the liquor, in the still, lower, may help. If this will not do then the rectifier or dehydrator or both are impaired, and should this happen during the busy season it may be advisable to continue until such time as repairs can be made. In order to assist as much as possible run the pipe leading from the condensing coils to the expansion valve through the coolest part of the building so as to extract every unit of heat possible from the liquid ammonia. This is of great importance under the best conditions, but especially so in this particular case. To fully realize the importance of a low temperature for the liquid anhydrous ammonia it is only necessary to state that at a temperature of 70° F. one cubic foot of liquid ammonia weighs 37.230 pounds and one cubic foot of saturated vapor weighs .4401 part of a pound; hence the expansion of the liquid while turning into vapor is 84 times. At a temperature of 73° F. liquid ammonia weighs 37.079 pounds per cubic foot, and a cubic foot of saturated vapor weighs .4645 parts of a pound, which equals 79 volumes. Thus it will be seen that lowering the temperature of the liquid ammonia even as little as 3 degrees allows an extra expansion of 5 times, thus taking up that extra amount of heat in the bath without extra expense.

Finding Quantity of Ammonia.

Should, however, the quality be found satisfactory, but fail to make capacity, it may be that the quantity is not generated or that there is not enough aqua ammonia pumped into the generator or still. In order to de-

(Concluded on page 44.)

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Small Reactions From Tame Conditions of Prices—Recent Declines From Packers' Selling and October Liquidation—Expected Near Reactions to Firmness From Good Home and Export Demands—Moderate Reductions of Chicago Stocks—Fairly Full Hog Supplies and Somewhat Weaker Prices.

The hog products markets suffered up to mid-week a slight yielding tendency of prices. There was afterwards a little more regularity, and a small advance in the prices in Thursday's trading, yet a situation not especially definite for bullishness.

It has been a matter of surprise to some trade sources that prices of the products were allowed to drift at all lower in face of good home demands and fairly satisfactory export demands, for both lard and meats; besides, with a reduction in the held stocks at Chicago.

There is also in consideration the full cost of hogs, by relation with the market values for the products, with high prices for feedstuffs that make it improbable that the live stock supplies can be beaten down at once materially in price; therefore some trade sources claim that the factors are sufficient for sustaining in fair degree the hog products prices.

It is, nevertheless, probable that the leading interests are expecting that because of the high prices of feedstuffs the live stock supplies will not be held for protracted feeding and that they may have hopes of easier live stock prices if there is an urgent mar-

keting by farmers of their holdings of it.

Without doubt, just now at least, it pays better to market the grain than feed it.

The various reports are that there is a greater supply of livestock in the country than was held last season, and it may be that there will be modified ability to hold the hog prices as they were held last season and that there may be less disposition to do so if the feed crops are as short as they are reported to be, with their prices as likely to rule, as now, upon a relatively full basis as compared with those for the products.

In addition to the features of possible hog supplies, with their prices, as factors it has looked this week as if some portion of the moderate decline in the prices of the products had been occasioned by October liquidation and perhaps the shaking out of a few outside "longs."

From the basis of actual statistical positions of the products with the good rate of consumption of them, and as throwing aside consideration of possibilities of future hog supplies and their prices, there would be reason seemingly for recovered tone to the market in the near future. Indeed, there is a pretty general trade feeling that the hog products markets ought to be soon arranged upon a healthier trading basis, although we think that there is less confidence in the trade of decided ultimate bullishness to them than there was a few weeks since.

But there is no reason to look for abatement of consumption in this country; the absorption of supplies for home wants is, each season, of that materially growing order that a moderate falling off in export business is

of less concern than it would have been several years since.

In some sections of Europe there is reported a hog supply large enough to make them a little more than ordinarily independent this season over the hog products supplies in this country, or in other words, the demands for the products supplies from these sources to this country will be of about the ratio they were in last season, and which was then materially less than ordinarily. From some other sections in Europe the reports are of not so many hogs held as they had in the previous season.

On the whole we are looking for rather more of a trading with the foreign markets for the season throughout than was had last year, when there were about 120,000 tcs. less lard shipped than ordinarily, as well as a considerable less quantity of meats.

It had been assumed here and there in the trade for some time that because of the shortened corn crop and its high prices, that the new crop hog products would have materially quickened speculation and higher prices. But the logic that the short corn crop and prices would prompt a rather urgent marketing of livestock supplies has this week been rather more generally accepted; the result has been the lower prices, perhaps temporarily, for January and a good deal of unloading "long" stuff, accompanied by some little selling by packers.

The weather conditions have been fairly good for the curing of the corn crop, although perhaps a little too much rain in a few sections; the crop is now practically safe from frost effects most everywhere, although weather reports are likely for a few days

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more to have effect upon market prices for the grain.

It has been possible to get down the hog prices for the week a few points at the packing centres; the supplies of the hogs have been of a fairly full order.

The reduction in the Chicago stocks of the hog products for last month were about 15,000 tcs. contract lard and nearly 3,000,000 pounds ribs. The stock of pork was reported there as 25,000 bbls. contract and 31,000 bbls. other grades (25,400 bbls. and 34,020 bbls. respectively September 1); 90,000 tcs. contract lard (105,240 tcs. September 1); 20,000 tcs. other lard (28,140 tcs. September 1); 20½ millions lbs. ribs (23,245,171 lbs. September 1).

The world's visible supply of lard is reported Oct. 1 as 292,867 tcs., against 334,650 tcs. September 1, or a decrease in September of 41,783 tcs., against a decrease of 22,365 tcs. in September, 1906.

The world's visible supply October 1, 1906, was 257,783 tcs.

The home distributions of compound lard have been very good for the week, as well as for pure lard. The prices of the compounds hold up well, as the near deliveries of cottonseed oil are only a little cheaper than they were a week ago, while oleo stearine is higher and is now quoted at 9½¢ against an 8½¢ price that prevailed about three weeks since.

We consider the cotton crop prospects as highly promising for a decidedly larger yield in the Southeast than had last year, and while most of the Southwest is likely to have much less of a yield than last year, yet it looks now as if the crop would turn out very close to last year's volume of it, while that it would do so, without much doubt, under continued good weather through this month. Therefore so far as anything can be said now of the cottonseed oil production for the new season it promises to be all that is needed. Indeed, it is with the expectations of a large cotton oil production that there has been some urgent selling ahead of it this week at lower prices.

The deliveries on contracts at Chicago at the beginning of the month were 4,000 tcs. lard, 9,000 bbls. pork, 4,000,000 lbs. ribs.

In New York there is a little more of a stir to export demand for pork and at quite steady prices. Sales of 325 bbls. mess at \$17.25@18; 400 bbls. short clear at \$16.25@17.25; 200 bbls. family at \$18.50@19. Western steam lard has steady export demand at easier prices; quoted at \$9.10@9.15. City steam lard is weaker and in moderate demand; quoted at \$8.87½. Compound lard is in fairly active demand and quoted at 8¼¢@8½¢. In city meats the light average pickled bellies are quite firm in price, with 12 lbs. ave. loose quoted at 11¼¢@12¼¢; 14 lbs. ave. at 10¼¢; 10 lbs. and lighter ave. at 12@13¢. Loose pickled shoulders at 8¼¢. Loose pickled hams at 12@13¢.

Exports from the Atlantic ports. Last week, 2,840 bbls. pork, 9,158,778 lbs. meats, 14,576,662 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 4,067 bbls. pork, 7,901,202 lbs. meats, 11,289,858 lbs. lard.

From November 1, 1906, to September 28, 1907, 163,364 bbls. pork, 511,525,841 lbs. meats; 614,603,704 lbs. lard. From November 1, 1905, to September 29, 1906, 183,107 bbls. pork, 546,218,904 lbs. meats, 658,950,038 lbs. lard.

The decrease in the exports from November 1, this last season, as compared with the previous season same time is shown to be equal to 3,948,600 lbs. pork, 34,693,063 lbs. meats, 44,346,334 lbs. lard.

The United Kingdom has taken of the exports since November 1, 46,194 bbls. pork (41,913 bbls. previous season), 428,035,315 lbs. meats (437,742,661 lbs. previous season), 257,978,668 lbs. lard (264,384,191 lbs. previous season), and the Continent 20,645 bbls. pork (27,197 bbls. previous season), 67,208,944 lbs. meats (91,395,431 lbs. previous season), 265,812,614 lbs. lard (317,939,857 lbs. previous season).

BEEF.—The export demands are very moderate. City extra India mess at \$21@22. For barreled lots a strong market, with in-

creasing demands. Quotations are for mess at \$10@10.50; packet at \$11.50@12; family at \$14@14.50.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, October 2, 1907, were as follows:

BACON.—Amsterdam, Holland, 14,859 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 242,397 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 30,682 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 135,415 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 2,811 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 71,758 lbs.; Centro, Portugal, 5,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 222,065 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 12,332 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 27,898 lbs.; Havre, France, 111,479 lbs.; Hull, Eng., 385,414 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,642 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 514,932 lbs.; London, Eng., 10,990 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 112,680 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 8,850 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 15,894 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 14,923 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 8,052 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 366,190 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 35,764 lbs.; St. John's, N. F., 4,000 lbs.; Ulenborg, Russia, 118,640 lbs.; Uleborg, 60,646 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 53,004 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,905 lbs.; Buenos Aires, Ar. Rep., 11,230 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 9,182 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 12,269 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 6,550 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 3,032 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,512 lbs.; Demarara, British Guiana, 3,058 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 205,314 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 2,750 lbs.; Hull, Eng., 36,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 7,858 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,200 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6,383 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,219 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 647,675 lbs.; La Guana, Peru, 6,716 lbs.; London, Eng., 10,542 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 9,136 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,168 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 2,862 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 14,667 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 12,740 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 656 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 4,733 lbs.

LARD.—Amsterdam, Holland, 30,730 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 840,612 lbs.; Bristol, Eng., 17,000 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 32,226 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 11,000 lbs.; Buenaventura, Columbia, 6,364 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 9,075 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 26,160 lbs.; Callas, Peru, 41,003 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 8,304 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 120,218 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 3,300 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 23,594 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,893 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 6,800 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 36,634 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 39,700 lbs.; Demarara, British Guiana, 58,673 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 36,

125 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 2,542 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 38,088 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 406,768 lbs.; Havre, France, (Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended September 28, 1907, with comparative tables.

PORK, BARRELS.

To—	Week Sept. 28, 1907.	Week Sept. 29, 1906.	From Nov. 1, '06, to Sept. 28, 1907.
United Kingdom....	566	889	46,194
Continent	140	457	20,645
So. and Cen. Am.	396	439	21,092
West Indies	1,688	2,302	62,990
Br. No. Am. Col.	50	—	11,912
Other countries ...	—	—	531
Totals	2,840	4,067	163,364

MEATS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom....	6,797,562	6,247,130	428,035,315
Continent	2,917,402	1,599,372	67,208,944
So. and Cen. Am.	150,525	4,500	9,917,134
West Indies	193,289	48,200	11,513,604
Br. No. Am. Col.	—	2,000	129,050
Other countries ...	—	—	721,704
Totals	9,158,778	7,901,202	511,525,841

LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom....	5,250,440	5,146,329	257,978,668
Continent	7,671,940	5,638,744	265,812,614
So. and Cen. Am.	478,650	231,145	32,435,203
West Indies	1,005,828	255,040	54,414,706
Br. No. Am. Col.	3,550	1,200	571,215
Other countries ...	166,250	17,400	3,391,238
Totals	14,576,662	11,289,858	614,603,704

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,276	4,034,625	5,710,950
Boston	216	2,203,950	856,473
Philadelphia	—	592,064	3,321,280
Baltimore	—	—	1,962,053
Mobile	—	25,400	64,500
New Orleans	322	122,400	231,950
Montreal	26	2,126,400	2,040,100
Galveston	—	43,339	359,376
Totals	2,840	9,158,778	14,576,662

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1906, to Sept. 28, 1907.	From Nov. 1, 1905, to Sept. 29, 1906.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds	32,672,800	36,621,400	3,948,600
Meats, pounds	511,525,841	546,218,904	34,693,063
Lard, pounds	614,603,704	658,950,038	44,346,334

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beer, per tierces	2/	3/
Canned meats	10/	15/
Oil Cake	8c	9c
Bacon	10/	15/
Lard, tierces	10/	15/
Cheese	20/	25/
Butter	25/	30/
Tallow	10/	15/
Pork, per barrel	1/6	2/6

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, September 28, 1907, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon and Ham.	Tallow.	Beef. Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork. Tcs. & Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. & Pkgs.
Bovic, Liverpool	247	460	243	200	610	3498	
Arabia, Liverpool	1004	50	155	52	186	880	
Caronia, Liverpool	325	538	80	15	50	500	
*Minneapolis, London	157	—	—	—	325	1033	
*St. Paul, Southampton	650	411	—	—	—	950	
Llandaff City, Bristol	5	—	—	—	—	500	
*Furnessia, Glasgow	713	—	235	63	422	1183	
2 Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	66	200	—	—	200	5367	
Camoens, Manchester	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Statendam, Rotterdam	6000	50	50	—	250	4225	
Finland, Antwerp	4607	215	—	35	120	1795	
Kaiser Wil, der Grosse, Bremen	1562	70	222	185	185	4500	
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	—	—	—	250	—	172	
La Lorraine, Havre	—	—	—	185	—	700	
Lituanian, Baltic	25	—	—	—	30	760	
3 Algeria, Mediterranean	—	—	—	—	—	1600	
Hamburg, Mediterranean	310	—	—	—	—	—	
Europa, Mediterranean	60	—	—	—	—	100	
Alice, Mediterranean	25	—	—	—	—	—	
Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean	606	—	—	—	—	100	
Pannonia, Mediterranean	20	100	—	—	10	—	
Cretie, Mediterranean	265	30	—	—	26	1275	
Total	10607	1222	6492	580	935	513	29128
Last week	12899	446	6617	248	745	904	32026
Same time in 1906	2957	1650	7872	2150	1183	1798	557
Butter, 2930 pkgs. *Cargo estimated by steamship company.							4996

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—It looked as if the English market had about called a halt on its late declining tendency and that they were having rather more demand for supplies. Thus the London auction sale on Wednesday was practically unchanged, although one cable said it was in part 3d. lower. But there were 900 casks sold, and this was an improvement in the trading, although 2,100 casks were offered.

It may be said that there was no further effect upon market conditions in this country from the English news. Yet that the holding off of the soapmakers in the eastern markets in buying continues in some degree and is, on the whole, of a conservative order.

The late easier look of the cotton oil market, with a moderate decline in its prices early in the week, has something to do in keeping quiet the demands of the soapmakers here, but it has influenced more particularly weaker prices for grease.

There seems to be, however, more of a demand for the tallow supplies upon the western market than prevailed upon them in the previous week.

It would be hard to see why the current lower, but only moderately so, prices for cottonseed oil should have effect outside of a sentimental one upon cottonseed oil, as cottonseed oil is quite 6c. per lb. for November delivery, and it is higher than that by up to 1/2c. per lb. for deliveries in October, while soap grades of grease have been sold at from 5 1/2c. per lb. and usually, in most seasons, grease is worth about 3/4c. per lb. more than cottonseed oil. Of course January deliveries of cottonseed oil is worth only 5 1/2c. per lb. and December about 5 1/2c., and the trade feeling may be that a weak cottonseed oil market offers further possibilities of even lower prices in it for the late deliveries, but all depending, of course, upon a late or early period of frost for the cotton crop.

It would be understood, of course, that a cottonseed oil package must necessarily be in prime condition and that it could have further use by a buyer, where a grease package would be at fault, but all of this is made allowance for in the usual relative market values of cottonseed oil and greases.

There is not an excessive supply of prime tallow upon any market, as this class of goods is closely sold up to productions. But there is some accumulation of other grades over which there is a difference of views among buyers and sellers as to prices.

The melters do not feel like urging supplies to give buyers any further advantage as to prices and are, this week, holding prices quite steady.

The soapmakers, those at the East, are buying more to protect their actual needs and refrain from the interest they usually show in buying with the cool weather at this season of the year.

The New York City hoghead tallow last

sold at 6c., and it is nominally there, but steady. The weekly contracts deliveries for the week will be made on the basis of the last sale, or 6c. The city tallow is being bought up so steadily that there is no market surplus of it for sale, although there is more of the October delivery yet to be marketed.

The New York City, in tierces, special for export, is quoted at about 6 1/2c. There were 100 hogheads of this special sold at 6 1/4c., plus charges, for export.

The city edible tallow has been sold at 7 3/4c. for export, in a limited way, but there is not much of it being made on account of the full prices for No. 3 oil.

The country-made tallow of the better qualities is arriving in just about the quantities that can be used by regular demands, and is barely changed in prices for the week. The sales for the week are 215,000 lbs.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has further advanced 1/4c., and is now quoted at 9 1/4c. asked in New York, at which sales of 80,000 lbs., and at 9 1/4c. bid and 9 1/2c. asked in Chicago.

The strength of the market and the advance in prices within the last three weeks of practically 1c. per lb. is due to direct features, and is apart from a pure lard market influence.

Indeed, the pure lard market has been offener in the buyers' favor, on the pressure of packers in selling, although it looks as if it would soon come around to firmness, as there appears to be a modified outside speculation interest in it. But the compounds have had a good demand for consumption and the use of the stearine by the compound makers has, consequently, enlarged while the stock of the stearine has been a good deal reduced within the last three weeks.

OLEO OIL.—Holds its late advanced prices on a very moderate surplus supply for sale after the recent full consumption. Current demands from the consumers show a falling off. Rotterdam quotes at 57 florins, New York quotes at 9 3/4@10c. for the first grade, 9 1/4@9 3/4c. for the second grade, and 8 1/2@8 3/4c. for third grade.

GREASE.—It has been possible to buy this week at 1/2c. lower prices, chiefly as sellers have been influenced by the late decline in the prices of cottonseed oil and tallow. Exporters have paid 5 1/2@6c. for some grades. The home pressers are quiet and the home soapmakers are very moderate buyers. Quotations: Yellow at 5 1/2@5 3/4c.; house at 5 3/4@6c.; bone at 5 1/2@6 3/4c.; "A" white at 6 1/2c.; "B" white at 6 3/4c.

LARD STEARINE has irregular holding, according to the make, with doubt that city could be had under 11 1/2c., and some western quoted at 10 3/4c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Rather favors buyers in price. Demands are slack. Yellow at 6 1/2c.; white at 6 3/4c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Decided market prices await marketings of new crop.

LARD OIL.—Demands from manufacturers are somewhat improved for small lots and at steady prices. Prime quoted at 73@74c.

CORN OIL has hardly further varied in price. The demands are somewhat improved. Carlots quoted at \$5.60@5.75, and jobbing quantities at \$5.75@5.85.

PALM OIL.—Trading is more in small lots and at steady prices. Prime red at 6 1/2c. Lagos at 6 3/4@7c.

NEATSFOOT OIL. Trading is limited to small lots and at generally steady prices. Quotations: 20 cold test at 90c.; 30 test at 80c.; 40 test at 70c.; prime at 60c.; dark at 50c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Based upon the firm temper of the foreign markets, the moderate shipments forward from primary markets, and the increasing consumption, there has been prompt buying of the moderate stocks here, especially of Cochin, with a radical advance in prices. Ceylon is quoted at 8@8 1/4c. on the spot, and 7 3/4@8c. for shipments. Cochin at 9 1/4@10c. for spot, and 9@9 1/4c. for shipments.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from preceding page.)

222,685 lbs.; Hull, Eng., 299,833 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 3,152 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 4,974 lbs.; Jamaica, W. I., 2,205 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,600 lbs.; Koenigsburg, Germany, 130,813 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 39,552 lbs.; La Guna, Peru, 3,460 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 605,422 lbs.; London, Eng., 197,944 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 31,975 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 1,860 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 112,373 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 95,541 lbs.; Port au Prince, 65,263 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 22,800 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 18,742 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 894,225 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 109,718 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 2,544 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 73,334 lbs.; Singapore, St. Settlement, 86,767 lbs.; Sierre Leone, Africa, 2,540 lbs.; Santa Marta, Colombia, 2,800 lbs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 5,082 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 54,801 lbs.; Southampton, England, 32,500 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 14,581 lbs.; Soerabaya, 11,000 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 31,206 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 2,289 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 25,593 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 81,464 lbs.; Wiborg, 11,000 lbs.; Yokohama, Japan, 4,800 lbs.

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 61 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 29 bbls.; Demarara, British Guiana, 489 bbls., 43 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 48 bbls.; Hull, Eng., 15 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 21 lbs.; Jamaica, W. I., 70 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 47 bbls.; Liverpool, Eng., 66 bbls.; London, Eng., 40 bbls.; Marseilles, France, 25 bbls.; Newcastle, Eng., 20 bbls.;

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Nuevitas, Cuba, 26 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 20 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 103 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 21 bbls.; San Domingo, S. D., 88 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 32 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 280 bbls.; Turks Island, W. I., 10 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, October 2, 1907, were as follows:

BEEF—Antwerp, Belgium, 280 bbls., 80 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 110 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 193 bbls.; Callao, Peru, 30 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 74,574 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 115 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 200 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 15 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 22 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 15 bbls.; Demarara, British Guiana, 478 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 153 tes.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 53 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 10 bbls.; Hull, Eng., 15 tes.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 43 bbls., 6 tes.; Jamaica, W. I., 41 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 178 bbls.; Liverpool, Eng., 706,260 lbs.; 25 bbls.; 2,270 pa., 185 tes.; London, Eng., 414,490 lbs., 25 tes.; Lisbon, Spain, 100 bbls.; Mauritius, Island of, 100 tes.; Marseilles, France, 10 bbls.; Newcastle, Eng., 30 tes.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 65 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 27 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 150 bbls.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 70 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 40 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 19 bbls.; San Domingo, S. D., 12 bbls.; Southampton, Eng., 1,082,109 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 225 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 290 bbls.; Soerabaya, 38 bbls.; Valparaiso, Chile, 15 bbls.

OLEO OIL—Aalesund, Norway, 35 tes.; Berger, Norway, 240 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 50 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 75 tes.; Drontheim, Norway, 35 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 75 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 895 tes.; Liverpool, Eng., 145 tes.; London, Eng., 150 tes.; Malmo, Norway, 140 tes.; Messina, Sicily, 55 tes.; Naples, Italy, 175 tes.; Piræus, 25 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,544 tes.; Salonica, Turkey, 25 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 155 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 210 tes.; Stockholm, Sweden, 70 tes.; Smyrna, Turkey, 10 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE—Antwerp, Belgium, 2,000 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 8,300 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,680 lbs.; Demarara, British Guiana, 5,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,810 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 2,208 lbs.

TALLOW—Antwerp, Belgium, 29,380 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,656 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 67,850 lbs.; London, Eng., 110,329 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 2,965 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 251,303 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 18,584 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 116,223 lbs.

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THE COTTONSEED OIL INDUSTRY OF EGYPT

Outside of the United States the chief producers of cottonseed and its products for the world's markets are India and Egypt. A review of the Indian cottonseed oil industry was published some weeks ago in these columns. Egypt supplies Hull with the greater portion of her oil and seed supply for English soap-making. The following review of the cotton oil industry of Egypt, just made in a report by Special Agent W. A. Graham Clark to the Bureau of Manufactures at Washington, will be of interest. Special Agent Clark says:

There are now in Egypt seven cottonseed oil mills, of which three are at Alexandria, two at Zagazig, and two at Kafr-el-Zayat. Their ordinary annual consumption is some 80,000 ardebs of seed, which is about 95,000 English tons. The exact amount of seed crushed in Egypt is not known, owing to a lack of returns from the mills, but a leading member of the Alexandria Produce Exchange gives the following as the ordinarily accepted figures for the past five years:

1901-2, 55,000 English tons; 1902-3, 80,000 English tons; 1903-4, 87,000 English tons; 1904-5, 97,000 English tons; 1905-6, 95,000 English tons.

The capacity of the largest mill is about 1,000 ardebs, or 119 tons, a day. Three of the mills run gins in connection with the mills, but accounts are kept separately, for, while cotton is ginned for anyone, there are no seeds pressed in the mills for outsiders. All of the mills refine the oil.

Egyptian Measures for Cottonseed.

Cottonseed is bought and sold in Egypt by the "ardeb." The ardeb is a measure of capacity, being equal to 198 liters or 5,474 bushels, but in the purchase of cottonseed it has a definite weight attached to it, so that an ardeb of cottonseed must weigh 270 rotls. A rotl is one-hundredth of a cantar, which is equal to 99.05 pounds, so that an ardeb of cotton seed weighs 267,435 pounds, and 1,000 ardebs is taken as about equal to 119 English tons.

The cottonseed mills buy through local merchants or cotton buyers, who act as their brokers for the season. As all the mills are located in the Delta, the seed usually has to be transported only a short distance. Nearly all the seed crushed is of the Mit Afifi kind,

as that forms the bulk of the crop, and the seeds of the cotton in upper Egypt are usually used for replanting or for other purposes.

Egyptian seeds being smooth and almost free of fuzz, are neither delinted nor decorticated, but the seeds are cut up and crushed just as they are, and the oil cake contains both meat and hulls. The mills therefore have not linters or hulls as a by-product. The system is the same as with oil mills in England using Egyptian seed, and the fact that they are often quoted as getting so much larger percentage of oil cake than American mills is due to the hulls being included. Egyptian seeds, however, have more oil than American, containing as high as 24 per cent., to possibly 20 per cent. in the American.

Abnormal Prices of Seed, Oil and Cake.

The cost of seed at Alexandria is at present (August, 1907) abnormally high, being 81½ piasters (piaster—about 5 cents) an ardeb (ardeb=5,474 bushels), while the normal price would be nearer 60 piasters. These prices correspond to about \$34 and \$25 an English ton, respectively, or, say, \$30 and \$22 per American ton. The cost of working seed is also higher than usual, though not in proportion, as not only are wages gradually advancing, but fuel is also higher priced than ordinarily, being now about \$6.08 per ton landed from England. Egypt has no fuel and all has to be imported. With cheap freights America could well compete with England not only in coal for Egypt but for other Mediterranean countries as well.

One of the largest Alexandria mills gave the cost of working seed as ranging between 11 and 13 piasters an ardeb, which is about \$4.60 to \$5.45 per English ton. In crushing the seed very heavy presses are used, the pressure being run up to 400 tons, which on the 16-inch diameter plungers ordinarily used gives a pressure of 2 tons to the square inch. The oil is put up in American petroleum barrels of 40 to 50 gallons each.

The price of the refined oil is now 3½ piasters an oke (oke=2.75 pounds), as compared with the normal price of 2½ piasters an oke. The price of oil is therefore about \$142 an English ton, as compared with a normal price of under \$100. Oil cake from Egyptian seed is now quoted in England at \$21.87 per English ton. The prices at different points in Egypt vary, but the best is about \$19.44 per ton.

(Concluded on page 32.)

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Slightly Increased Desire to Sell Crude by Mills With Lower Refined Market—Falling Off of Export Demands and Good Cotton Crop Weather the Factors—Slacker Buying of Compound Makers—Bearish Temper and Substantial Declines in Prices Followed by Small Reactions.

The temper of the refined oil market at the seaboard has been for this week decidedly in favor of buyers.

Up to the close of Wednesday's market for the refined oil in New York for three days the decline in prices had been two cents per gallon. This had been accompanied by "short" selling, with indeed most of the business with that intent, and, as well, in covering "short" sales that had been made. On Thursday there was a small reaction to firmer prices, but it did not look as of more than a temporary order.

The reasons for the lower tendency are the remarkably favorable weather for the cotton crop, the belief that the cotton crop condition has improved since the government report, while the government report made a slightly better condition than had been expected. Besides that the export demands for the oil have become much quieter, while that the compound makers who had been buying a little ahead, for urgent needs, have this week been indifferent as buyers.

It could be said that the prices of crude oil at the mills do not warrant the prices of corresponding deliveries of the refined at seaboard. Besides that the mills are slowly producing crude oil because of the high prices of seed, and their unwillingness, consequently, to make large contracts for seed supplies; therefore that there is not much promise of material surplus supplies of refined at the seaboard in the near future.

But the fact remains that the mills have become, in instances, rather more exercised in getting bids for the deliveries of the crude oil, by reason of the lower tendency of the refined at the seaboard and were, in instances, more urgently asking for offers on near deliveries of the crude in order to get as near as possible the high prices that prevail for these early deliveries as compared with those after October. There are mills, however, not in position to sell the early deliveries of crude in absence of any surplus supply and lack of response from them to bidding prices gives some of the traders the impression that the mills are unwilling to accept the bid prices.

The trade impression seems to be that however disproportionate the present prices for the crude oil at the mills with those for the refined at the seaboard, as they are indicated, higher at the mills than in New York, that if the cotton crop weather continues satisfactory there would soon be more of a disposition to sell all around both the crude and refined, and that whatever firm and excited holding of seed prices now exists by reason of some pressure for supplies of the seed to meet old oil contracts, that the abundance of seed must at length force more reasonable prices for it.

There would seem to be little question that with a little time more of good cotton crop weather that there will be an ample seed supply and liberal oil productions.

Nevertheless the oil is not likely to be at all plenty for the next few weeks, on account of the present high prices for seed and the more or less restricted productions.

The position would seem to be that declining prices for near deliveries would hardly be warranted from the supply position and from the same difficulty in buying the crude

oil, and its prices at the mills; but that these near deliveries could be affected sympathetically with the later new crop options as they are likely to be influenced by the cotton crop news with the other features, as they are alluded to, of lessened demands and the speculative position of selling "short."

The course of the market each day is noted in an appended statement.

We still think there is a good prospect of a 13,000,000 to 13,500,000 bale cotton crop, and with ordinary weather conditions a little while longer that the outside estimate would materialize as the season's yield.

The government estimate of the cotton crop condition as 67.7 on September 25, as compared with 71.6 on September 25, 1906, and a ten-year average of 67.8, and as showing the southeast percentages materially larger than last year, and the southwest sections less than then, with a loss of 14 points in Texas, as compared with last year, yet, on the whole, was somewhat better than expected by most trade sources and was rather bearish. Besides the amount of cotton ginned was reported at 1,430,265 bales, with 95 counties, containing 2,177 active ginneries, not reporting. A complete statement of the ginneries would probably have made the amount of cotton ginned as over 1,600,000 bales. Not more than 1,500,000 bales had been expected by the trade for the report complete.

There is a good deal of cotton in the southeast sections being marketed at an earlier period this season than was the case last year, but in the southwest, as is well understood, the crop is a late one, and as well in a situation for damage by an early frost.

The situation of the cotton crop has all along impressed itself upon us in this way: That the acreage planted to it this year was

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larger than that of last year; that the increased use of fertilizers makes the yield per acre beyond the ordinary; therefore a new computation of yield must be considered; besides that if these 800,000 to 700,000 bales lost by the violent storm of last year and that there were then 13,500,000 bales practically marketed, that the crop under ordinary weather conditions last year would have exceeded 14,000,000 bales. That, of course, Texas made last year about one-third of the entire crop, and that this year the most important loss of the cotton is in that state, but that some other southwest sections will turn out less cotton this year than they did last year. But that it is not, as yet, quite clear the extent of the loss of cotton in the southwest sections, as good weather from this along could improve the situation there materially. Making allowances for some of the extreme reports of damage to the crop in the southwest by the long-continued drought season and from boll weevil, the diminished yields there are, in our opinion, in good degree offset by the enlarged yields of the southeast sections, as well as by the increased acreage and the average better yield per acre in some sections that had been freely using fertilizers.

There is no question but up to this time the seed supplies are showing excellent quality and a very good grade of oil, even in the directions south that promise a poorer in volume cotton crop.

Without damaging storms through this month there would be an excellent grade of oil for marketing this season, while the loss in refining would be of a small order, and which would be in marked contrast to the supply position had last season.

But just at present the mills do not want to pay the arbitrary prices for seed, which range anywhere from \$20 to \$25 and more per ton, chiefly at \$21 to \$22, and believing the prices of seed must come down materially if the cotton crop is secured in good condition, as it now seems likely it will be.

It naturally makes the mills feel that there is inconsistency in lower prices just now, whatever may develop when the supply is larger than at present, as in consideration of the prices they are compelled to pay for seed when needing supplies of it.

But it would be, of course, quite probable that if oil could not be sold except at lower prices through any prospect of a large cotton crop, that the seed prices would have to suffer. At present seed supplies, as well as cotton itself, are held off the market temporarily in many sections, particularly in the southwest, where the diminished cotton yields guides opinions of the values of the staples, and which ignore, in some degree, the fact that the cotton crop is a large one, on the whole, especially so in the southeast sections, however modified it is in the southwest sections.

The foreign markets have had committed to them for all deliveries up to March, since the trading in the new crop set in, probably close to 250,000 barrels refined oil, but they are now buying very moderately. Essentially all foreign markets have participated in the contracts ahead, and which has been about as largely for the edible as for the prime yellow grade.

The compound makers bought last week, as we then observed, moderate quantities of

crude and refined ahead, but they are this week very quiet. There has not been a disposition at any time on the part of the compound makers to protect other than actual needs; therefore for large contracts ahead the compound makers are disposed to wait the developments of the market from the possible cotton crop and seed supplies.

It is hard to fix upon definite prices for crude oil at the mills. There had been 40 tanks sold for the week for near deliveries. But the late developments of the refined oil market not only quiets demands for the crude oil but makes uncertain the prices for it, although the mills are unwilling to sell the late deliveries of the crude oil and only moderately more than last week to sell the early deliveries. There were bids of 38@38½c. for the crude for first half October and in the valley 35½@36c. for all October, and 35½c. bid for first half November in Texas.

The tallow markets are now fairly steady at 6c. for New York city hogsheads. The London market for tallow looks as if it had stopped its downward course; the sale on Wednesday there was only unchanged to 3d. lower, with an increased quantity, and 2,100 casks offered. It will be understood that tallow and greases are cheaper than cottonseed oil for near deliveries, but then the new crop cotton oil is lower than either, although not as much so as in most seasons.

The cottonseed oil market of Hull, England, went up a few days since to 28s. 6d., but is now 28s. for naked, as quoted by cable.

The linseed markets of London are more in buyers' favor, with increased supplies. La Plata quoted at 44s. 1½d. and Calcutta at 45s. 7½d., with linseed oil at 24s. 6d.

On Saturday, September 28, the market was somewhat slacker and rather easier, with a little more of a desire to sell crude at the mills, and as well on account of the good weather as the cotton crop. Sales were 100 bbls. prime yellow, October, at 51½c.; 1,000 ditto at 51c.; 200 ditto at 51½c.; 400 bbls. November at 45½c.; 1,600 ditto at 45½c@46c.; 100 bbls. January at 41½c.

Closing prices for prime yellow, September, at 52½@56½c.; October at 51@51½c.; November at 45½c.; December at 41¾@42½c.; January at 41@41½c.; March at 41½@41¾c.

Good off yellow September at 46@54c.

On Monday the market decidedly favored the buyer, with a decline of about ½@¾c. in the prices, largely through the continued favorable weather for the cotton crop. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow November at 45½c.; 100 bbls. do. at 45c.; 100 bbls. January at 40¾c.

Closing prices for prime yellow October at 50@50½c.; November at 45@45½c.; December at 41¼@42c.; January at 40¼@41c.; March at 40¾@41½c.; May at 41@42c.

Off yellow October at 45@50c.

Good off yellow October at 47@50c.

On Tuesday there was a good deal of pressure in selling by which the decline in prices was fully ¾@1c. per gallon. The export demand continued for late deliveries, but there was remarkably good weather for the cotton crop. There was some little unloading of "long" oil, even for November deliveries, although it was not regarded as probable that supplies would be of a full order in that month. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow

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November at 44½¢; 200 do. at 44¾¢; 100 do. at 44½¢; 1,000 do. at 44¼¢; 500 bbls. December at 41¢; 500 do. at 41¼¢; 1,000 do. at 40¾¢; 600 do. at 41¢; 300 bbls. January at 40½¢; 100 do. at 40¼¢; 200 do. at 40¢. A switch was made of 100 bbls. November at 45¼¢. and 100 bbls. January at 40½¢.

Closing prices for prime yellow October at 49½¢@50½¢; November at 44¼¢@44½¢; December at 41¢@41¼¢; January at 40¢@40½¢; March at 40¼¢@40½¢; May at 40¼¢@42¢.

Off yellow October at 45¢@50¢.

Good off yellow October at 47¢@50¢.

On Wednesday the market opened with further weakness and moderate declines in prices, with increasing pressure to sell the new crop deliveries on the continued favorable weather for the cotton crop. Sales early in the day of 400 bbls. prime yellow November at 44½¢; 500 do. at 44¼¢; 900 do. at 44¢; 200 bbls. December at 40¾¢; 1,700 bbls. January at 40¢; 200 bbls. March at 40¢; 400 bbls. May at 40¼¢. There was afterwards further yielding prices and on the construction of the government cotton crop report there was a bearish feeling on the new crop deliveries. Besides a markedly diminished export demand. Sales of 300 bbls. prime yellow November 43¾¢; 300 do., 44¢; 200 bbls. December, 40¼¢; 500 do., 40½¢; 100 do., 40¼¢; 1,500 bbls. January, 39½¢; 200 bbls. March, 39½¢; 400 bbls. May, 39¼¢.

Closing prices: For prime yellow October, 49¼¢@49½¢; November, 43¾¢@44¢; December, 40½¢@40¾¢; January, 39¼¢@39½¢; March, 39¼¢@39½¢; May, 39¼¢@40¢.

Off yellow October 42½¢@48½¢.

Good off yellow October, 43½¢@49¢.

On Thursday the market opened stronger and was soon ¼¢@½¢ higher, but more as a reaction, and the situation did not look healthy. There was more inquiry from the south asking for offers on crude. Sales early in the day, 200 bbls. prime yellow November at 44¢; 400 bbls. January, 39½¢; 800 do., 39½¢; 1,100 do., 39½¢; 100 do., 39½¢; 1,000 bbls. May, 39¼¢; 500 do., 39½¢; 200 do., 39½¢. There was afterwards a trifle further improvement, but this brought out freer selling and the market closed rather weak, with a loss of about ¼¢. from the best prices of the day. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow October at 49¾¢; 100 bbls. November at 44¢; 100 do. at 44¼¢; 500 bbls. December at 41¢; 100 bbls. May at 40¢.

Closing prices for prime yellow: October at 49¼¢@49½¢; November at 44¢@44¼¢; December at 40½¢@41¢; January at 39¼¢@39½¢; March at 39¼¢@39½¢; May at 39½¢@40¢.

Off yellow October, 43¢@49¢.

Good off yellow October at 44¢@49½¢.

(Continued on page 40.)

Business openings and chances to make profitable investments are offered through the "Wanted and For Sale" department, page 48.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending October 2, 1907, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-'07 were as follows:

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1907.	Sept. 1, 1906.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Antwerp, Belgium	—	50	605
Bahia, Brazil	—	43	—
Barbados, W. I.	17	68	42
Beirut, Syria	—	25	—
Buenos Ayres, Arg. Rep.	171	415	91
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	62	53
Cardenas, Cuba	—	11	—
Cayenne, French Guiana	8	8	77
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	27	—
Colon, Panama	—	22	39
Copenhagen, Denmark	25	25	—
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	14	6
Demarara, British Guiana	42	89	311
Dublin, Ireland	—	159	—
Fort de France, West Indies	—	121	86
Genoa, Italy	—	420	199
Gibraltar, Spain	—	25	55
Glasgow, Scotland	50	50	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies	185	185	144
Hamburg, Germany	25	125	100
Havana, Cuba	—	104	61
Havre, France	225	225	55
Jamaica, West Indies	3	3	—
Kingston, West Indies	41	247	226
La Guaira, Venezuela	14	57	29
London, England	—	200	121
Malta, Island of	15	30	53
Marseilles, France	2,692	3,467	5,250
Martinique, West Indies	—	240	94
Melbourne, Australia	43	43	—
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	124	67
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	10	14
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	4	5
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	7	55
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	99	269	521
Rotterdam, Holland	612	615	1,525
St. Johns, N. F.	19	49	—
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	43	52
San Domingo City, San Dom.	134	821	—
Southampton, England	—	159	—
Stockholm, Sweden	—	25	—
Trieste, Austria	—	50	—
Trinidad, Island of	—	33	23
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	24	25
Valparaiso, Chili	266	474	1,015
Wellington, New Zealand	17	17	—
Totals	4,703	9,266	10,979

From New Orleans.

Hamburg, Germany	—	570	200
Havana, Cuba	—	263	128
Liverpool, England	—	500	10
Marseilles, France	—	100	1,000
Rotterdam, Holland	1,300	2,100	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	345	—
Totals	1,300	3,878	1,338

From Baltimore.

Bremerhaven, Germany

100

From Newport News.

Rotterdam, Holland

62

200

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Oct. 3.—Cottonseed oil market is lower. Nearby deliveries weakening. Sales of butteroil, 43 florins; prime summer yellow, 41 florins; off oil, 38 florins, for spot delivery. Quote butter oil, 36 florins; white oil, 35½ florins; prime summer yellow, 32 florins; off oil, 31 florins, December to March.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Oct. 3.—Cottonseed oil market is easy at 65½ francs for off oil, December to April.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Oct. 3.—Cottonseed oil market is featureless. Free offerings at lower prices. Sales of white oil and butter oil, 59 marks; prime summer yellow, 55 marks; off oil at 53 marks, November to May.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Oct. 3.—Cottonseed oil market is tamer. Sales, December to May, of prime summer yellow at 66 francs, and winter at 71½ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Oct. 3.—Cottonseed oil market is weak and without demand. Sales of off oil, 25s.; prime summer yellow, 26s., December to January. Heavy sales of 65 per cent. cottonseed soap at 11½s. for November to July.

Additional cottonseed oil news, markets, etc., will be found on pages 28, 32 and 40.

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SOUTHERN MARKETS

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 3.—Cotton oil market lower. Considerable oil has been sold the past week. Prime crude, 39c. for prompt shipment; 35 to 36c. for all of October; 34c. for November. Choice meal, \$25. Hulls, \$5.25 to \$5.50 loose for October and November.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 3.—Oil market decidedly weaker; fully two cents lower; prime crude sold at 38½c. for prompt delivery, and bleachable yellow is offering at 43 cents for Texas, October.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 3.—Crude oil is weak at 38c. for prompt delivery; 34c. for November; 33c. for December. Meal is held firm at \$23.50, f. o. b. mills; trading is light. Hulls are freely offering at \$7, Atlanta, loose.

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 3.—Crude oil for immediate delivery, 39c.; first half October, 38c.; October, 36c.; November, 34c.; December, 33c. Good trading for the past ten days. Meal is dull. Hulls, \$5.50, f. o. b. mills.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Asprey & Co.)

New York, Oct. 3.—In our last letter we predicted an easier feeling and possibly lower market for oil. Our prediction has come true. The demand from Europe has fallen off considerably lately and crude oil offerings have been on a larger scale. A great deal of crude seems to be for sale for immediate and later deliveries and buyers are now pretty well filled up. During the coming week we should have a somewhat steadier market, although of course crude offerings to any extent would have a depressing effect. We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, October, 49½c., sales; November, 44c., sales; December, 40½c., sales; January, 39½c., sales; March, 39c., sales; May, 40c., sales. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 56c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 56c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 28s.

EGYPTIAN COTTON OIL INDUSTRY.

(Concluded from page 28.)

These abnormal prices of seed, oil, and cake are due to a variety of causes, among which may be placed the high price of cotton, but the main factor seems to be a corner in England effected by the soap dealers.

The wages of workmen in the Egyptian oil mills, in common with wages in all Egyptian manufacturing establishments, have been forced up of late, due to the increase in the cost of living, which has been partly brought about by the increasing prosperity of the country and partly by speculation. Though the head men of the mills are English, the workmen are nearly all Egyptian. Their wages are 8 to 10 piasters (40 to 50 cents) per day of ten hours for ordinary workmen, while the special skilled men get up to 12 or 14 piasters or over. During the pressing season, from October to April, the mills use two shifts and run night and day.

Analyses of Egyptian Cottonseed.

The Egyptian seed contains a larger percentage of oil, and hence is more valuable than that from any other country. Figures furnished by an Egyptian cottonseed manufacturer of recent analyses show the following from an average good analysis: Seed, not dry, moisture 10 per cent.; oily material, 24.08 per cent.; seed, dry, oily material, 26.86 per cent. The seed analysis per 1,000 ardebs, or 97,200 oke, was as follows:

	Per-centage.	Weight equivalent.
Oil	24.08	23,405
Water	10.37	10,080
Fibrous matter.....	65.55	63,715
Total.....	100.00	97,200

The oil cake contains 10.5 per cent. water and 5.5 per cent. oil or a total of 16 per cent. oil and water, and its weight will be 63,715 ÷ 84 × 100 = 75,851 oke or 93.18 English tons. The oil results per 1,000 ardebs will be as follows:

	Oke.
Oil, absolute.....	23,405
Oil retained by cake on basis of 5.5 per cent.....	4,172

Crude oil that may be extracted.... 19,233
Loss in refining, 8 per cent..... 1,538

Refined oil in oke per 1,000 ardebs.. 17,695

An analysis made on Egyptian oil cake shipped to Hull shows:

	Per cent.
Moisture	11.73
Oil	4.83
Albuminoids (containing 3.71 per cent. nitrogen)	23.19
Mucilage, sugar, digestible fiber, etc....	34.45
Indigestible woody fiber.....	20.30
Mineral matter (ash) and sand.....	5.50

Total 100.00

The oil in the seed runs from 22 to 24 per cent. usually, and it is considered that that retained in the cake should never be over 5.5 per cent., and is usually under 5 per cent.

Oil Used for Culinary Purposes.

The great bulk of the cottonseed oil consumed in Egypt, some three-fourths, is used for culinary purposes only, while the remainder is mostly used for soap stock. One of the Alexandria oil mill companies has furnished the Egyptian government with all the oil used for lighting on the State railways. This amounts to some 16 tons a month and is the winter oil with all the stearine extracted; that is, pure oleo.

There is also a small quantity of foreign cottonseed oil imported into Egypt, which in 1906 came from the following countries:

	Pounds.	Value.
United States.....	582,411	\$26,485
England	470,049	19,841
France	112,711	5,689
Austria-Hungary	15,430	771
Other countries.....	3,259	168
Total.....	1,183,860	52,954

In weighing unginned cotton the Egyptian cantar is taken as 315/rotls, as 315 rotls of unginned cotton is supposed to give 100 rotls of ginned cotton. This is only approximately correct, as the proportion varies with different varieties and at different seasons, but after allowing for dust, leaf, etc., the seeds are approximately nearly twice the weight of the lint.

Figuring the seed crop as twice that of the cotton crop in weight and considering the export figures and the figures for the estimated home crushing, we find that of the cottonseed crop of Egypt there is now about two-thirds exported, one-sixth crushed in Egypt, and the other one-sixth used for other purposes, such as planting, cattle feed, etc. It is usually estimated in Egypt that the seed reserved for planting will be one-eighth of the total seed crop. This is figured on 4½ to 50 liters (liter = 0.908 quart) of seed to the acre, and allowing for replanting, etc.

The great bulk of the seed exported goes to Hull, which is the center of the English cottonseed crushing industry. The present cost per ton landed in Hull may be figured at \$38, the present price of seed in Alexandria being \$34, freight, \$2, and costs, insurance, interest, etc., \$2. This is a rough estimate, as the costs vary according to time of year, size of shipment, etc. The freights also are variable. The present (August, 1907) freight

rates per ton from Alexandria are as follows:

	Cotton-seed.	Cotton cakes.
Liverpool and Manchester..	\$1.70	\$1.46
London	1.94	1.46
Hull	1.82	1.46

Little Change in Exports for Ten Years.

The export of cottonseed from Egypt has remained very near the same figures, some 3,000,000 ardebs, for the last ten years or more. This is shown by the following table giving the weight in ardebs and their equivalent in pounds and the value of the same in United States currency:

	Ardebs.	Pounds.	Value.
1894-1899 (average).....	3,223,076	861,933,330	\$8,675,675
1899-1900	3,511,667	939,142,664	9,722,530
1900-1901	3,016,085	806,606,692	8,964,388
1901-2	3,484,368	931,841,956	10,129,828
1902-3	2,973,825	795,304,889	8,266,085
1903-4	2,976,057	795,901,804	7,734,376
1904-5	3,231,518	864,221,016	8,639,473
1905-6	3,244,264	867,629,743	8,683,447

For the fiscal year 1906, which in Egypt is the same as the calendar year, the Government figures show that the total export of cottonseed was 3,693,130 ardebs, which is 994,937,967 pounds, and that it was distributed as follows:

	Pounds.	Value.
England	855,052,275	\$9,318,628
France	69,810,965	768,167
Germany	43,728,564	480,168
Austria-Hungary	17,222,814	318,329
Belgium	894,065	10,741
Holland	555,590	6,292
English Possessions in East.....	177,577	2,066
China and the Far East.....	145,752	1,616
Turkey	69,533	756
Massowa	11,500	133
United States.....	5,616	54
Total	987,672,221	10,906,930

This shows that the cottonseed exported is mainly shipped to England (this year 86 per cent. of the total), with small quantities to France, Germany and Austria. The cottonseed oil cake also is secured almost entirely by England, as shown by the following table:

	Tons.	Value.
England	71,007	\$1,123,168
France	3,194	50,522
Germany	217	3,618
Italy	31	480
English possessions in the East	5	84
Total	74,454	1,177,881

Growth of Seed Crushing Industry in Egypt.

The present heavy shipment of Egyptian seed is a source of great loss of soil strength, for it is well known that it is the seed and not the lint that removes the greatest amount of the plant-growing constituents in the soil. Egyptian soils especially need nitrogen, in which Nile sediment is deficient, and the seed contains some 3 to 4 per cent. nitrogen that would be very valuable if restored.

For this reason the increase of cottonseed oil mills in Egypt and the decrease of seed export means more to the country than the transferring of the manufacturing profit from England to Egypt. Seed crushing in Egypt is naturally not favored by the English crushers, but the industry is steadily, though slowly, increasing, and in ten years, if not sooner, Egypt will probably crush the bulk of her cottonseed at home.

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HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The packers continue to entertain very firm views. Native steers, late September and October salting partly ahead, are held at 15c., but as yet no sales have been effected over 14½c. Texas steers rule firm. Buyers are unable to secure heavy Texas, as these are not offered to any extent with the last price paid on these being 13c. Light Texas sold to the extent of 1,500 at 11c. Extreme lights last sold at 10c. There is a steady demand for butt brands, and 2,000 more have sold at 12c. by two big packers, and the same parties also moved 9,000 Colorado at 11c. Bids at 9½c. are reported declined for branded cows, and last large sales of these were claimed at 9¼c, though that price is not fully confirmed. Native cows are firm at late selling prices, with a steady demand in progress. Two cars of all weights sold at 12½c. for heavies and 12c. for lights, which prices were last realized. Native bulls are in moderate offering. One packer, who has all there are on hand, declines to offer them at 12c. for what are on hand or ahead to January 1, and expects to get a better figure for them. June to January branded bulls are offered at 9¼@10c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—August and September hides are reported in small supply and firm, but all low prices are bid for heavy steers, heavy cows and heavy bulls that include part long hair. One large buyer predicts the present firmness will not result in much, if any, advance even on short haired stock, and looks for an increase in the supply of hides later. At present the demand is said to absorb receipts, as dealers are only getting in butcher lots on account of car load quantities being well picked up at outside points. Buffs are reported in small supply, but quotably unchanged at 10c. for regular selection. Heavy cows are being held firm by the dealers at 10½c., with no sales as yet at over 10¼c. Extremes are firm and scarce with a good demand in progress. Two cars sold at 10¼c. All short haired heavy steers last sold at 11½c., but lots containing long hair will not bring anywhere near that figure. Heavy bulls, all short haired, are held at 9¼c., but as noted above bids for lots containing long haired are low.

CALFSKINS.—The undertone of the market is considered strong. One of the big packers sold his September and October calfskins at 15½c. flat. Last quotations for Chicago cities were 15c.; choice outside cities, 15c.; regular outside cities, 14¾c., and countries,

14¼@14½c. Dealers in some instances have endeavored to secure fractional advances above these rates without success, but there are plenty of buyers in the market at the quotations reported above. Deacons continue to sell at 85@90c., and light calf, \$1.05@1.10. Country slunks sell at 60c., and packers, 87½@90c. Prime kips are salable at 12c., while packers secured 12½c. flat for September takeoff. Other lots of country kip sell down to 11c.

SHEEPSKINS.—The receipts run largely to lambskins, but pullers are not giving the market much attention at the prices asked. Last sales of sheep and lambs together were at \$1.15, but October sheep alone are held at \$1.20, with offers of \$1.15 declined. Bids at \$1.07½ for Kansas City and St. Joseph lambs were declined. Pullers' views of the country market have been lower of late, and dealers have in most instances reduced prices. Best green butcher sheep bring 80@85c., with inferior lots less.

HORSE HIDES.—Selling at \$3.75.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Large tanners have taken further lines at severe reductions. 6,500 Ecuador sold at 17c. for coast hides, 17½c. for mountains and 18c. for Quitos, and 4,320 Puerto Cabellos and La Guayras moved at 19c. Large tanners' views are lower despite these breaks in values, and bids for Puerto Cabellos, etc., are now not over 18c. Stocks have been reduced from over 50,000 down to 39,500 hides.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The sale of October natives reported yesterday is denied by the seller to one party here, but on a previous occasion it developed hides were sold when denied. Some in the trade question whether 14½c. was obtained, particularly as one dealer secured a car of outside city smaller packer July, August and September native steers running 70% stuck throats, which will not cost 12c. laid down here. Another packer is reported to have sold October hides at 14½c, but this is not confirmed. A car of outside Brooklyn cows sold at around 10½c.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Trade is quiet in Eastern country hides. New York State cows in car lots are held at 9½@9¾c. flat, and 10@10¼c. selected. Car lots of Canadian hides, heavy bulls out, are selling at 7@7½@7¾c. flat in bond. Some buyers refuse to bid over 7½c. flat, owing to the poor export demand. Calfskins are steady, with countries selling at a range of \$1.10@1.15 for 5 to 7's., \$1.50@1.55 for 7 to 9's., and \$1.75@1.80 for 9 to 12 lbs. New York cities are steady and unchanged at \$1.35@1.37½, \$1.70@1.72½ and \$1.90@1.95.

Boston.

The demand is quiet. Ohio shippers are trying for better than 10¼c. for buffs, but no sales as yet over that figure. 30@50 lb. cows continue to bring 10½c. Extremes are held at 11@11¼c. Southern hides are dull. Shippers ask 8¼@8½c., but tanners' bids are not over 8c. Some choice hides from Northern points are held at 8¾c.

MEAT COMMERCE IN AUGUST.

Arrivals of livestock at seven interior primary markets during August, 3,130,225 head, show a slight loss as compared with 1906 figures of 3,295,425 head, but are slightly above the August, 1905, figures of 3,077,697 head, as reported by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor. Chicago and Omaha show the largest losses in receipts for the month, while St. Louis and Sioux City show the largest relative gains over the corresponding 1906 figures. The smaller total for the month is due to the smaller receipts of hogs, 1,391,472 head as compared with 1,521,681 head received during August, 1906, and of sheep, 776,359 head as compared with 877,169 head, while receipts of cattle, 837,012 head, those of calves, 85,064 head, and those of horses and mules, 40,318 head, show small gains as compared with August, 1906, totals.

Receipts of all classes of livestock at these cities for the eight months of the year, 26,495,532 head, compared favorably with corresponding 1906 and 1905 figures of 26,368,998 head and 25,275,551 head, respectively, Chicago being practically the only primary market showing a loss in receipts, as compared with the corresponding 1906 figures. Gains for the season are shown in the receipts of cattle, calves, and hogs, while losses in the season receipts occur under the head of sheep, horses and mules.

Shipments of packinghouse products from Chicago during August, 202,266,960 pounds, are below the corresponding 1906 and 1905 figures of 218,619,596 pounds and 265,346,470 pounds, the main decrease occurring under the heads of fresh beef, lard, and hides. Shipments of canned meats, 9,659,550 pounds, show the largest monthly figures since June, 1906, being about double the August, 1906, figures, though 2,655,600 pounds short of the August, 1905, shipments. The shipments of cured meats, 69,566,565 pounds, are over 12,000,000 in excess of the corresponding 1906 figures, though about 11,000,000 pounds below the corresponding 1905 shipments. Increased shipments are shown likewise for pickled beef and dressed hogs.

Figures for the eight months of the year, 1,631,017,527 pounds, are below the 1906 and 1905 figures of 1,910,507,198 pounds and 1,679,597,372 pounds, respectively; decreases as compared with 1906 totals occurring under the heads of practically all important items. Shipments of canned meats for the season were 50,419,350 pounds as against 86,440,950 pounds shipped during the eight months of 1906.

Bargains in equipment found on page 48.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

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Chicago Section

What the Sox need is a Chance.

The frost has hit the pumpkin and the hair slips easier off'n the hog.

Everything goes at the American Meat Packers' Convention except "affinities."

Affinities seem to be growing faster and thicker. Affinity sounds much nicer, doesn't it?

Automobiles and niggers have been doing most of the killing of late, with the auto some ahead.

Taft seems to be quite as able as any Jap diplomat in the handling of that peach and apple blossom talk.

It's all off with Busse—the preachers and the women are after him. He'll sure need Barney before he gets through.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, September 28, averaged 7.07 cents per pound.

Yim Hill says we'll have to go back to canals. They'll be safer than railroads anyhow, and in some instances faster transportation.

John D. Farson, Oak Park banker and glass of fashion, says any young man by proper attention to business may become a John D. Rockefeller. Now sit up.

Before you buy your mastic flooring it will pay you to see or write to the Standard Asphalt & Rubber Company, First National Bank Building, Chicago, who manufacture a "Superior" article, guaranteed.

The Corn Products Refining Co. will commence within 30 days to build a \$5,000,000 plant to cover 130 acres near 63rd street and Archer avenue. The grinding capacity of this plant will be 50,000 bushels a day.

According to reports the initiation of a Shriner leaves him in such a condition that nothing short of a forty-two-story-and-basement building falling on him would decompose him in the least, as Mrs. Malaprop would say.

Mike Donnelly, ex-president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, guessed wrong when he resigned for the reason that he thought the Brotherhood of Butcher Workmen would unite with his association and oust him.

The "show" business is having its innings just now. The Horse Show, the Corn Show, the Dairy Show, the Pure Food Show all follow in rapid succession. Don't miss the best of all, however, the American Meat Packers' Convention, Oct. 7, 8 and 9.

These church people are sometimes inconsistent. After railing at Mayor Busse for not checking the drink traffic, they are now roasting Dr. Hopkins for telling them it's high time women shut off the booze. Doc keeps on, however, and makes 'em like it, whether or no.

The numerous poor little struggling trusts are being discussed quite a few these days. Twenty attorney-generals from as many states met Attorney-General Hadley of Missouri at St. Louis, and held a two day session this week. Missouri never did trust the trusts. You've got to show Mo.

The much-talked-of coming panic—like the four-cent hog, still coming—is doubtless the result of the workman hoarding up all the money he earns, excepting what the landlord, grocer, butcher, baker, peddler and all the rest of the hold-ups get from him for the privilege of living on this muddy sphere.

Evanston has come to the front as a real sensible subub. Society (both sexes) has decided to wear sweaters and thus hand the laundry trust one where it will do the most good. These sweaters may be of the "turtle neck," "hunter's shirt," or the decollete sweat-ette variety. A has the billed shirt.

It is reported that T. W. Tomlinson, of Denver, has taken steps in Kansas to begin suits against the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, charging that it has boycotted the Co-operative Commission Company, of which he is a member and secretary. The case will attract national attention. Mr. Tomlinson is secretary of the American National Live Stock Association.

Louis F. Swift and his two sons, Louis and William; W. H. Leavitt, Fred Fuller, Siegel Hess, Tom Cross, E. C. Price and Chas. Robinson, all well known in packing circles, had a narrow escape from death Friday night returning from the St. Joseph, Mo., Cattle Show on the Burlington fast train, the "Eli." The train was running at a high rate of speed when the rails spread near New Cambria, Mo. Everybody was thrown down violently, and while all were badly shaken up, no one was seriously hurt, fortunately.

SWEDISH MEAT REGULATIONS.

The government of Sweden enforces rigid regulations for the control of meat establishments, both local and retail, and for the prevention of disease in meat animals. A leaf out of the Swedish book in this regard might well be taken by the American government. In a paper read at Hamburg by a delegate from the Swedish butchers' union the remedies employed to combat cattle diseases and the meat regulations were described in part as follows:

Cattle-plague, or rinderpest, or other contagious diseases occur with us very frequently. When a contagious disease breaks out upon a farm the owner must report the case to the authorities without loss of time. The authorities will then send a veterinary doctor, and if the same finds the disease of a contagious character, the infected area, the animal, or whole herds will at once be isolated until the plague has died out. Animals affected with tuberculosis are removed. When it is believed a cow is suffering with a tuberculous udder a portion of the milk must be sent to the Sanitary Institute in Stockholm for examination. If tubercles are found the animal must be killed in the presence of witnesses. The owner receives compensation from the Government, the amount being fixed by an expert.

The existing laws and regulations are very comprehensive, and are issued partly for the general public and partly for the local authorities, veterinary officers, and information offices. They were issued one after the other from 1895 to 1906; the Government has established information offices for the purpose of advising and helping those breeders and feeders of cattle to combat any disease. Everything is being done that can be done, in Sweden, to combat contagious disease.

For the city of Stockholm itself, as well as for some other cities, special local meat statutes are in force. These are regulations relating to the sale of foodstuffs, the fitting up of manufacturing places, about the conveyance of meat and other food. Manufactories of preserves must be well lighted and ventilated; floor, walls, and ceiling must be so constructed as to enable of their being easily cleaned. There must be plenty of accommodation and offices for the workpeople. The latest of our many laws with regard to our trade took effect on December 7, 1906. It is this, the "Law Relating to Poisons," that decrees that in the manufacture of meat-goods and preserves nothing else but kitchen salt and saltpetre must be used as preservative means. The tins must be clean in every way—within and without.

THE MEAT PROBLEM IN ITALY.

The continual increase in the prices of cattle, and especially of oxen intended for the

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meat market, has created a very important meat problem in Italy, according to a report made by Vice-Consul Ernest Santi, of Milan, to the Bureau of Manufactures at Washington. A few years ago the consumption of meat was low in Italy, about 46 pounds per head annually, but to-day it is greatly increased. Live oxen of the first quality cost in 1902, at the Milan market, about \$15.50 per quintal of 220 pounds, while in 1906 the price had risen to \$17.40. This advance gives no sign of abating, as lately some oxen were sold (alive) at \$19 per quintal, a figure never before reached, and which brings the price of slaughtered oxen to \$0.16 per pound wholesale. Also the price of cows arose from \$13 to \$14.50 per quintal of 220 pounds in five months, and cows alive from \$12.60 to \$15.50 per quintal.

To be able to study the commerce in Italian cattle and to compare the work of the different markets, one must know how the raising is carried on, how many head are slaughtered yearly, and how many are exported. The report continues:

Native Supply Decreasing.

Unfortunately there are no recent statistics of the exact number of cattle in the Kingdom. The last one, taken on February 13, 1881, gives the number as 4,783,232, which was 1,300,000 more than 1875. Therefore it is thought that Italy has now more than 5,000,000 head of cattle. It is impossible to calculate the number slaughtered every year in the whole Kingdom, even approximately. The statistics of the public slaughtering houses are an insignificant number in respect to the great total killed by the rural butchers. There are exact figures only of the exportation.

From 127,003 head of cattle exported in 1883, the number decreased to 18,358 in 1892, but increased later to 53,356. To-day the number is reduced to almost nothing. The Sunday market, which was so strong at Milan and which in 1903 furnished 17,830 head of cattle for Switzerland, in 1906 only gave 958. At Gallarate, a suburb of Milan, the number of cattle exported in 1905 was 4,500 and only 700 in 1906.

If this great emigration of cattle has not entirely impoverished the local markets, it has at least made them inferior to recent demands. Therefore, a remedy must be found so that the prices, instead of continually rising, shall diminish, or at least remain stationary. The problem is particularly difficult because Italians, especially of the northern provinces, love meat, yet in Italy it is illegal to make promiscuous use of other meat than beef.

In Austria many horses are slaughtered, in France mutton and rabbits are eaten very generally, in Germany there is a large consumption of American hams, and of geese imported from Russia, and in some towns like Leipzig and Zittau the slaughtering of dogs for food is officially allowed.

It is useless to talk in Italy about frozen meat, because the experiments have not given satisfactory results. Frozen meat must be cooked immediately after being returned to normal heat, otherwise putrefaction commences at once. It has found an easy market in London and Paris, but not yet in Italy.

Importation of Live Cattle.

Live cattle for slaughtering purposes were for some time imported into Italy, but only as experiments, and never exceeding 500 head yearly. The Milanese Butchers' Society has received cattle from Roumania, Servia, and Argentina, and toward the end of 1907 more South American live cattle, on trial, will arrive at Milan. No contract for a continued supply has been yet signed or stipulated by any private firm or by any public enterprise.

In general, the butchers have been satisfied with the South American and Servian cattle, but the material advantage has not been as desired. Argentina has for some years tried

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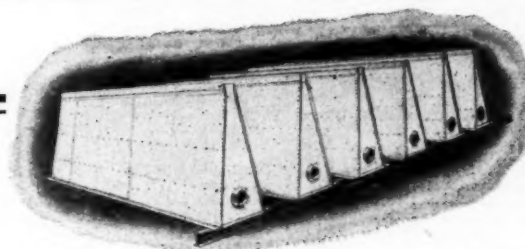
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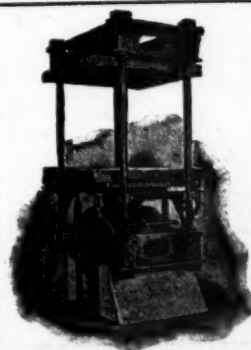
is interesting. There are no pipes to break, no return bends to cause difficulty.

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to introduce cattle into Italy, and Doctor Zerboni, an expert on the subject, thinks that exporters there will do a good business with Italian butchers, if imports can be started on a large and systematized scale. The only countries which could compete with Argentina

here would be the United States and Canada. Doctor Zerboni does not know the cattle of the United States, but as they descend from the same English stock which populates the prairies of Alberta and Saskatchewan, he does not think they differ much.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 23.....	27,716	2,792	30,533	34,646
Tuesday, Sept. 24.....	10,782	1,873	12,493	29,880
Wednesday, Sept. 25.....	16,378	2,119	22,411	29,674
Thursday, Sept. 26.....	7,320	883	16,590	15,083
Friday, Sept. 27.....	1,883	179	12,908	7,872
Saturday, Sept. 28.....	170	441	5,390	687
Total last week.....	64,251	8,287	100,325	118,442
Previous week.....	70,691	8,492	106,437	108,576
Cor. week 1906.....	70,400	7,964	106,785	141,281
Cor. week 1905.....	72,847	8,446	102,254	167,400

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 23.....	7,278	297	8,935	9,925
Tuesday, Sept. 24.....	5,405	88	2,462	13,360
Wednesday, Sept. 25.....	7,528	216	6,357	11,114
Thursday, Sept. 26.....	6,228	214	6,084	11,275
Friday, Sept. 27.....	3,473	41	4,908	5,490
Saturday, Sept. 28.....	853	10	2,497	1,511
Total last week.....	30,365	866	30,943	53,984
Previous week.....	33,154	900	23,809	40,346
Cor. week 1906.....	33,422	1,131	23,370	71,272
Cor. week 1905.....	32,009	1,641	19,071	91,303

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	2,350,935	349,241	5,355,790	2,963,188
Year ago.....	2,346,614	322,968	5,545,417	3,343,240
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending September 28.....			362,000	
Week previous.....			350,000	
Year ago.....			340,000	
Two years ago.....			330,000	
Year to September 28.....			18,453,000	
Same period 1906.....			17,441,000	
Same period 1905.....			17,287,000	
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:				
Week Sept. 28, 1907.....	205,400	261,500	294,900	
Week ago.....	200,300	257,000	257,900	
Year ago.....	226,500	239,000	327,300	
Two years ago.....	236,700	238,000	311,200	
Total this year.....	6,593,000	13,683,000	6,641,000	
Total last year.....	6,120,000	13,477,000	7,604,000	

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending September 28, 1907.....	17,400		
Armour & Co.....	13,500		
Swift & Co.....	3,600		
Anglo-American.....	4,700		
Boyd-Lunham.....	900		
H. Boore & Co.....	2,600		
Continental P. G.....	3,600		
Hammond & Co.....	4,800		
Morris & Co.....	2,100		
Roberts & Oak.....	7,000		
S. & S.....	4,200		
Western Packing Co.....	1,600		
Omaha Packing Co.....	7,000		
Other packers.....	73,000		
Totals.....	88,200		
Year ago.....	89,100		
Two years ago.....	85,100		
Total for year.....	4,605,400		

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Sept. 28, 1907.....	\$6.10	\$6.15	\$5.05	\$4.90
Previous week.....	5.95	5.91	5.30	7.00
Year ago.....	5.45	6.44	5.05	6.80
Two years ago.....	5.05	5.42	4.80	6.75
Three years ago.....	5.15	5.94	5.80	5.60

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$6.50@7.25
Fair to good steers.....	5.75@6.50
Inferior to plain steers.....	4.50@5.50
Range steers.....	4.75@6.00
Texas steers.....	4.25@5.25
Plain to fancy cows.....	3.50@4.75
Plain to fancy yearlings.....	5.00@6.50
Plain to fancy heifers.....	3.75@5.50
Good to choice feeders.....	4.00@4.90
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.00@4.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.50@3.75
Common to good culling cows.....	1.50@2.25
Common to choice bulls.....	3.50@5.00
Calves, common to fair.....	3.50@6.00
Calves, good to fancy.....	6.00@8.25

HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 260 lbs. and up.....	\$5.50@6.25
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows.....	6.30@6.70
Mixed packers, with barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up.....	6.30@6.60
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.....	6.00@6.85
Choice to light barrows and smooth sows, 150 to 190 lbs.....	6.30@6.75
Rough sows and coarse stage, 300 to 400 lbs.....	5.25@5.75
Throw-outs, all weights.....	4.00@5.25
Pigs, 60 to 90 lbs.....	4.25@5.50
Pigs, 90 to 135 lbs.....	5.00@6.20

SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers.....	\$5.25@5.50
Fair to good wethers.....	5.00@5.25
Good to prime ewes.....	4.75@5.25
Good to prime native lambs.....	6.25@7.50
Fair to good native lambs.....	6.20@6.50
Range lambs.....	6.75@7.40
Range wethers.....	5.00@5.50
Range ewes.....	4.75@5.10
Feeding lambs.....	5.25@7.00
Cull lambs.....	5.00@5.50
Bucks and stage.....	3.50@5.50
Yearlings.....	5.50@6.25
Breeding ewes.....	5.30@6.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$13.90
October.....	15.40	14.05	13.90	13.90
January.....	15.42½	15.45	15.30	15.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	\$9.07½	\$9.07½	\$9.05	\$9.05
October.....	9.10	9.10	9.05	9.07½
November.....	9.22½	9.22½	9.17½	9.20
January.....	8.85	8.90	8.82½	8.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	\$8.22½	\$8.27½	\$8.12½	\$8.12½
October.....	8.22½	8.25	8.12½	8.12½
January.....	8.02½	8.05	7.97½	7.97½

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	\$13.95	\$13.95	\$13.75	\$13.80
January.....	15.37½	15.40	15.20	15.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	\$9.07½	\$9.10	\$8.95	\$9.25
October.....	9.10	9.10	8.95	9.07½
November.....	9.20	9.20	9.07½	9.17½
January.....	8.85	8.90	8.75	8.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	\$8.02½	\$8.02½	\$7.87½	\$7.90
October.....	8.12½	8.12½	7.87½	7.87½
January.....	8.02½	8.02½	7.90	7.95

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	\$13.75	\$13.75	\$13.55	\$13.75
January.....	15.25	15.27½	15.20	15.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	\$9.05	\$9.05	\$8.95	\$8.95
October.....	9.17½	9.17½	9.07½	9.07½
November.....	8.80	8.82½	8.77½	8.77½
January.....	8.85	8.90	8.75	8.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	\$7.87½	\$7.90	\$7.80	\$7.80
January.....	7.92½	7.95	7.90	7.90
May.....	8.20	8.22½	8.17½	8.17½

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	\$13.90	\$13.75	\$13.00	\$13.75
January.....	15.20	15.20	15.02½	15.02½
May.....	15.40	15.40	15.37½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$8.92½
November.....	9.02½	9.02½	8.90	9.02½
January.....	8.77½	8.77½	8.70	8.70
May.....	8.90	8.92½	8.87½	8.87½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	\$7.75	\$7.75	\$7.65½	\$7.67
January.....	7.87½	7.87½	7.80	7.82½
May.....	8.12½	8.12½	8.05	7.80

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$13.80
January.....	15.05	15.17½	15.05	15.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	\$8.90	\$8.97½	\$8.90	\$8.95
November.....	9.00	9.10	9.00	9.05
January.....	8.70	8.75	8.70	8.72½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	\$7.75	\$7.80	\$7.70	\$7.70
January.....	7.82½	7.87½	7.82½	7.82½
May.....	8.12½	8.12½	8.07½	8.07½

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	\$13.82	\$13.97	\$13.82	\$13.97
January.....	15.10	15.15	15.05	15.12
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	\$8.92	\$8.90	\$8.87	\$8.87
January.....	8.75	8.75	8.72	8.72
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	\$7.75	\$7.82	\$7.75	\$7.82
January.....	7.85	7.87	7.82	7.85

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner From C. D. Forsythe & Co.)

Chicago, Oct. 2, 1907.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 10½; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9@9½; 18@20 ave., 9@9½; green picnic, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6½; 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 7; 12@14 ave., 7; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 9½@10; 18@20 ave., 9½@10; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 11½; 10@12 ave., 10½; 12@14 ave., 10½; 14@16 ave., 9½; 18@20 ave., 9½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., none; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10; 18@20 ave., 10½; 20@22 ave., 10½; 22@24 ave., 10½; 24@26 ave., 10; 26@28 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. P. picnic, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@7 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6½; 7@9 ave., 6½; 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 7; 10@12 ave., 7; 12@14 ave., 7; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 14; 8@10 ave., 13½; 10@12 ave., 12.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	16	20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	20
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	16	25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	12½
Beef Stew.....	5	8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	10	10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	10
Corned Ribs.....	8	8
Corned Steaks.....	8	5
Round Steaks.....	10	12½
Round Roasts.....	10	12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10	10
Rolls Roast.....	10	12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	12.25
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.50
Hind Quarters.....	1.50
Fore Quarters.....	1.25
Legs, fancy.....	.18
Stew.....	.08@10
Shoulders.....	.12
Chops, Ribs and Loin.....	.35
Chops, Frenched.....	.15 each

Mutton.

Legs.....	14	16
Stew.....	8	10
Shoulders.....	10	12
Hind Quarters.....	12½	14
Fore Quarters.....	10	12
Rib and Loin Chops.....	20	24

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	16	18
Pork Chops.....	15	16
Pork Tenderloins.....	30	36
Pork Butts.....	14	16
Spare Ribs.....	12½	14
Blades.....	8	10
Hocks.....	9	10
Pigs' Heads.....	6	8
Leaf Lard.....	12½	14

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14	16
Fore Quarters.....	10	12
Legs.....	18	20
Breasts.....	8	10
Shoulders.....	10	12
Cutlets.....	20	24
Rib and Loin Chops.....	10	12

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	5	6
Tallow.....	4	4½
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½	2½
Calveskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	14½	15½
Calveskins, under 8 lbs (deacons).....	75	80

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring.....	@12
Turkeys.....	@13
Fowls.....	@12
Roosters.....	@17
Ducks.....	@10½
Geese, per dozen.....	\$5.00@7.00

Iced Poultry.

Turkeys	@12
Chickens	@12
Ducks	5 @10
Geese	5 @10
Roosters	5 @11

Veal.

Choice	9½ @ 10½
Good	8 @ 9
Medium	8½ @ 9½
Coarse, heavy	5 @ 6
Coarse, small	4 @ 5

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

Carcass Beef.

Good Native Steers	@ 9%
Western Steers	@ 8
Native Steers, Medium	@ 9%
Helpers, Good	@ 9
Western Cows	6 1/2 @ 7
Hind Quarters	2.25 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1.50 under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chunks	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Cow Chunks	@ 5 1/2
Boneless Chunks	@ 4 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 4 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 5
Cow Rounds	@ 8 1/2
Steer Rounds	@ 8 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	@ 13
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 19 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 20
Strip Loins	@ 8 1/2
Strips Butts	@ 12 1/2
Shoulder Clods	@ 8
Rolls	@ 11
Rump Butts	@ 9
Trimblings	@ 4 1/2
Shank	@ 4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 11 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common Light	@ 8
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 15 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 16 1/2
Loins Ends, steer-native	@ 11 1/2
Loins Ends, cow	@ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 5
Flank Steak	@ 10

Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 3 1/2
Hearts	@ 3
Tongues	@ 12
Sweetbreads	@ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe—plain	@ 2 1/2
Brains	@ 4
Kidneys, each	@ 4
Brains	@ 4

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	@ 7
Light Carcass	@ 8
Good Carcass	@ 11
Good Saddles	@ 12
Good Saddles	@ 13
Medium Racks	@ 8
Good Racks	@ 9

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 4
Sweetbreads	@ 50
Pickles	@ 30
Heads, each	@ 15

Lamb.

Medium Caul	@ 11
Good Caul	@ 11 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 13 1/2
Saddles Caul	@ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 15
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 11
Lamb Prices, per pair	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 2
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 9 1/2
Good Sheep	@ 10
Medium Saddles	@ 11
Good Saddles	@ 13 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 9
Good Racks	@ 9
Mutton Legs	@ 12
Mutton Stew	@ 6
Mutton Loins	@ 11
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 3

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	@ 14
Leaf Lard	@ 9 1/2
Tenderloins	@ 22
Spare Ribs	@ 8 1/2
Butts	@ 12
Hocks	@ 6
Trimblings	@ 8
Tails	@ 4
Snouts	@ 4
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 4
Blade Bones	@ 6
Cheek Meat	@ 4 1/2
Hog Plucks	@ 4
Neck Bones	@ 3
Skinned Shoulders	@ 9
Pork Hearts	@ 3
Pork Kidneys	@ 3
Pork Tongues	@ 7
Slip Bones	@ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	@ 4
Brains	@ 4
Backfat	@ 8 1/2
Hams	@ 14
Calas	@ 8 1/2
Belilles	@ 13
Shoulders	@ 9

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 7
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 7
Choice Bologna	@ 8

Viennas	@ 9
Frankfurters	@ 9
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 7 1/2
Tongue	@ 8 1/2
White Tongue	@ 9
Mixed Sausage	@ 10
Prepared Sausage	@ 11
New England Sausage	@ 11
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 11
Special Compressed Ham	@ 11
Berliner Sausage	@ 10
Boneless Sausage	@ 14 1/2
Oxford Sausage	@ 14 1/2
Polish Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Garlic	@ 8 1/2
Smoked Sausage	@ 9
Farm Sausage	@ 13
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 9
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 9 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 9
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 7 1/2
Hams, Bologna	@ 8 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	@ 1
German Salsami, Medium Dry	@ 15
Holsteiner	@ 12
Mettwurst, New	@ 1
Farmer	@ 13
Italian Salsami, New	@ 20
Mosmarque Cervelat	@ 1

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$4.50
Smoked Pork, 2-20	4.00
Bologna, 1-50	3.50
Bologna, 2-20	3.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.55
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	34.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.37 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	15.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.00
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. bbls.	@ 11.50
Plate Beef	@ 11.00
Extra Mess Beef	@ 9.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 9.50
Beef Hams	@ 1
Rump Butts	@ 12.00
Mess Pork	@ 10.00
Clear Fat Backs	@ 13.75
Family Back Pork	@ 17.50
Bean Pork	@ 13.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb. tes.	@ 11
Pure lard	@ 10
Lard, substitute, tes.	@ 9 1/2
Lard, compound	@ 9
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 63
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	@ 6 1/2

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 5, natural color.	@ 16
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 10
Rib Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 9 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 7 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 7 1/2
Short Clears	@ 7 1/2
Butts	@ 6 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1/2 c. more.	@ 6 1/2

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	@ 14 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	@ 13 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 14 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs. avg.	@ 8 1/2
Calas, 6@12 lbs. avg.	@ 8 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs. avg.	@ 8 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 20 1/2
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Wide, 6@8 avg. and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 17 1/2
English Bacon, wide, 12@14 avg.	@ 15
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@ 13
Dried Beef Seta.	@ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@ 17 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 17 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 14 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 18 1/2
Smoked Hams	@ 19
Boiled Calas	@ 14 1/2
Cooked Loins	@ 20
Cooked Boiled Shoulders	@ 14 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set.	@ 13
Middles, per set.	@ 13
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5
Hog casings, as packed	@ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 30
Hog middles, per set.	@ 9
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 3 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 70
Beef weasands	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 1
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.55 @ 2.00
Hoof meal, per unit	\$2.45
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	\$2.45
Ground tankage, 15% per unit	\$2.50 @ 2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.45 @ 2.47 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.42 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage 9 and 20%.	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 32%.	@ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65@70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	52.50
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	68.75
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	77.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 8.52 1/2
Prime steam, loose	@ 8.40
Neutral	@ 10
Compound	@ 8 1/2
Leaf	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo No. 2	8 1/2 @ 9
Mutton	@ 9 1/2
Tallow	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Grease	@ 6 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	@ 70
Extra No. 1 lard oil	@ 54
No. 1 lard oil	@ 48
No. 2 lard oil	@ 46
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 1/2 @ 9
Oleo stock	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	@ 58
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	@ 54
Corn oil, loose	@ 48 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	7 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Choice country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	6 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage Grease	nom @ 5

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	.50 @ 51
P. S. Y., soap grade	.47 @ 48
Soap, bbls., concen., 62@63% F. A.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.77 @ 1.90
Barrels, ash	1.42 @ 1.45
Barrels, oak	1.35 @ 1.60

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Borax	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/2

Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 225 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.35
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.75
Casting salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 21@22	1.10

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO.

Dealers
Office, Postal Telegraph Building
Warehouses, Union Stock Yards
Chicago
TALLOW LARD OIL CRACKINGS
GREASE NEATSFOOT OIL
STEARINES TALLOW OIL
BONE MEAL
GLUE STOCK FERTILIZERS
HORNS AND BONES
IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.35@6.05
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.60@5.30
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.75@4.50
Oxen and stags.....	2.25@3.10
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.25@3.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.10@6.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.50@9.75
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	7.75@9.25
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.50@7.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@5.00
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@5.00
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@3.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.25@8.00
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@7.00
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@5.25
Live sheep, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.10
Hogs, medium.....	@7.30
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@7.50
Pigs.....	@7.00
Rough.....	6.10@6.40

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Choice native light.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Common to fair native.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Choice native light.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Native, common to fair.....	9 @ 10
Choice Western, heavy.....	@ 9 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	@ 9
Common to fair Texas.....	6 1/2 @ 8
Good to choice helfers.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Common to fair helfers.....	@ 7 1/2
Choice cows.....	@ 7 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	@ 7
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@ 7 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 7
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	@ 5 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 15c. per lb.; No. 2, 12 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 15c. per lb.; No. 2, 12 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 9c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 7 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 5 1/2c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2, 8c. per lb.; No. 3, 7c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	14 @ 15
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Western calves.....	10 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Western calves, fair to good.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Western calves, common.....	7 @ 9

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 9 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@ 12 1/2
Spring lambs, good.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Yearling lambs.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	@ 11
Sheep, medium to good.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	9 @ 9 1/2

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs., avg.....	@ 13 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked Picnics, light.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Smoked shoulders.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	14 @ 16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	12 1/2 @ 13

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@ \$50.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 60.00
Hooft, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 85.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@ \$220.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	.70 @ 75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	.50 @ 60c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	.50 @ 40c. a piece
Sweetbread, veal.....	.25 @ 75c. a pair
Sweetbread, beef.....	.18 @ 25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	.25 @ 50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	.7 @ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/4 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @ 10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @ 25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6 @ 10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	14 @ 15
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 @ 13 1/2

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @ 25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, hogs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per lb., f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	5 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	32
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	34
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	5 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	14	15 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	10 1/2	12
Pepper, Penang, white.....	13 1/2	15
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	12 1/2	—
Allspice.....	7 1/2	10
Coriander.....	4	6
Cloves.....	16	19
Mace.....	47	52

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	18 @ 19
No. 2 skins.....	16 @ 17
No. 3 or branded.....	10 @ 10
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	16 @ 17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	14 @ 15
No. 1, 12 1/4-14.....	@ 1.95
No. 2, 12 1/4-14.....	1.65 @ 1.70
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	1.60 @ 1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	1.40 @ 1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	1.95 @ 2.10
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.85 @ 1.95
No. 1, B. M. kips.....	1.75 @ 1.85
No. 2, B. M. kips.....	1.65 @ 1.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.80 @ 2.85
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.30 @ 2.40
Branded skins.....	10 @ 12
Branded kips.....	1.80 @ 1.90
Heavy branded kips.....	1.35 @ 1.65
Ticky skins.....	12 @ 15
Ticky kips.....	1.65 @ 1.75
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.60 @ 1.90
No. 3 skins.....	@ 11

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—Old hens, average best.....	15 @ 16
Old toms, average best.....	15 @ 16
Old, fair to good.....	12 @ 14
Spring, 4 to 6 lbs. each, meaty, per lb.....	22 @ 25
Spring, fair to good, per lb.....	15 @ 20
Broilers—Pills, 3 to 4 lbs., pair, per lb.....	22 @ 24
Penn., 3 to 4 per pair, per lb.....	18 @ 20
Western, dry-picked.....	16 @ 18
Western, scalded.....	12 @ 13
Fowls—Western, dry-picked, heavy.....	12 @ 14
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	12 @ 13
Western, scalded, choice.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	11 @ 12 1/2
Other Poultry—	
Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@ 9
Old cocks, scalded.....	@ 9
Ducks—Spring, L. I. and Eastern.....	@ 17
Pennsylvania.....	16 @ 16 1/2
Virginia.....	15 1/2 @ 16
Geese—Spring, Eastern, white.....	10 @ 13
Eastern, dark.....	17 @ 18
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	3.50 @ 3.75
Squabs, prime white, 9 lbs. to dozen.....	3.00 @ 3.25
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to dozen, per dozen.....	@ 2.75
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz.....	@ 2.25
Squabs, prime white, 6 1/2 lbs. to doz.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	@ 1.25
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	@ 50

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb.....	@ 15
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 16
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 10
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 14
L. I. ducks, per lb.....	@ 14
Ducks, Western, per lb.....	@ 14
Geese, Western, per lb.....	@ 18
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	@ 12
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	@ 60
Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 20

GAME.

Plover—Golden, frozen, per doz.....	\$4.50 @ 4.75
Black, frozen, per doz.....	3.50 @ 3.75
Grass, frozen, per doz.....	3.50 @ 3.75
Snipe—English, per doz.....	2.25 @ 2.75
Woodcock—Per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Grouse—Per pair.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Partridges—Per pair.....	2.25 @ 2.75
Wild Ducks—Canvas, per pair.....	3.00 @ 4.00
Redheads, per pair.....	2.00 @ 3.00
Ruddy, per pair.....	.75 @ 1.25
Teal, blue wing, per pair.....	.75 @ 1.10
Teal, green wing, per pair.....	.60 @ .75
Common, per pair.....	.20 @ .40
Venison—Whole deer, per lb.....	.25 @ .30
Saddles, per lb.....	.35 @ .38
Rabbits—Cotton tail, per pair.....	.40 @ .50

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, c. o. f. New York.....	@ 2.85
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.40
Bone black, discard, sugar house del., New York.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.85
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.45 @ 2.60 and 10c
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @ 11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered New York.....	2.95 and 10c
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York.....	2.75 @ 3.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.25 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (40@49 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.....	1.16 1/2 @ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18 1/2 @ 2.37
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs. f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 35 p. c., per unit, S. P. F.....	.30 @ .40

FISHER & COMPANY

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

Tallow, Horns, Oils, Stearines, Bones, Casings, Fertilizer Material, Arachide

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Bowles & Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Oct. 2.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle first three days this week 60,635, against 54,876 same period last week and 52,003 a year ago. The daily arrivals were Monday 30,975, Tuesday 9,660, Wednesday (estimated) 20,000. The demand has been good from all sources, and the increased arrivals have found ready sale at a shade better prices. Monday's liberal run was practically all sold by noon and a top of \$7.25 was reached for 5 loads of prime Angus averaging about 1,480 lbs. The proportion of prime heavy steers was small and sales upward of \$7 were not numerous, although quite a large string went above \$6.70, averaging 1,213 to 1,540 lbs. A load of 1,013-lb. yearlings brought \$6.75, and some choice 950-lb. yearlings went at \$6.40@6.45. Exporters bought largely at \$6.35@6.65, and Eastern shippers took a liberal number of 1,400 to 1,550-lb. cattle at \$6.50@7.15. Bulk of the finished cattle brought \$6.60@6.85 and a good shipping and export kind went at \$6.15@6.60. Cattle under \$6 met with good inquiry, but those under \$5.50 came in strong competition with Western rangers. There was a plentiful supply of short fed corn and grass steers that went to the killers and shippers at \$5.40@5.90, with light weight warmed-up killers at \$4.75@5.25 and inferior down to \$4.10. Tuesday's offerings were mostly Westerns and butcher stock and the market was unchanged. Wednesday's run met with a good demand and the market opened fully steady, but some late trains arrived after most of the buyers had quit and these sold weaker. A top of \$7.30 was reached to-day for one load averaging 1,644 lbs. The pens were well cleared and the outlook is for continued good markets throughout the fall, barring, of course, the temporary declines that will result from an occasional heavy run.

Everything in native butcher stock has met with good demand at good prices this week. Cow stuff sold strong to 10c. higher. Bulls advanced 10c. Veal calves sold up to \$8.50. There is a good demand from outside buyers for the medium to good native heifers, and shippers who have had this class of cattle on the market this week have been going home wearing broad grins. Canners and cutters are going mostly to the big packers at steady prices. It would not surprise us to see a sharp improvement in butcher stock prices after the westerns are gone, but these range cattle will doubtless continue to arrive freely for another six weeks.

Prices are 10@25c. higher for Western rangers than the low time of last week. The arrivals first three days of this week foot up 25,500, against 19,500 a week ago and 15,500 a year ago. There has been a good undertone in the market all week, and the arrivals have met with ready sale on the early market each day, and even a few late arrivals have sold readily, as the buyers have stood ready to buy them as freely as they arrive. The bulk of the fat Western steers are selling from \$4.65@5.25. A few choice lots up to \$5.75. There has been an absence of fat heavy grass steers and some good Canadians would doubtless have sold at \$6 or better here this week had there been any of such on sale. Rough tail-end steers of medium weights are selling around \$4 and common light tallings around \$3.50. The bulk of the cows and heifers to-day went at \$3.65@4.25, and fat range cows of strong weights would bring \$4.50. Fat heifers are quotable up to \$5 for choice heavy weights. Some prime heavy Montana steers sold Monday at \$6.10@6.15.

HOGS.—Toward the closing of last week the Armour interest evidently had urgent orders for light weight hogs. They gave Eastern shippers a merry race, paid Bowles on Saturday \$6.90 for 75 hogs averaging 208

lbs. This was the high mark for the season. Monday's receipts fell below estimates. Shippers and speculators were very active in the trade, prices moving upward sharply and showing 10@15c. improvement over Saturday's average. The \$7 hog was in evidence for a moment, but as the big fellows had a bearish bee in their bonnet trade soon weakened and all of the advance was lost; 7,500 hogs went over unsold. Tuesday's light run of 16,110 was evidently more than they wanted at the prices. Market very weak and 10c. lower at the opening, gradually became worse as the day advanced, good to choice grades suffering most decline. Extreme top \$6.90, but later just as good sold at \$6.65. About 9,000 remained in the pens unsold at the closing of the market. Wednesday's receipts estimated 22,000. Market started slowly and sales were made at 10@15c. decline from the average prices of Tuesday. Quotations: Good to choice shipping 250@300 lbs., \$6.10@6.30; light butchers, 180@230 lbs., \$6.50@6.70; light mixed, 200@230 lbs., \$6.15@6.40; choice light, 150@180 lbs., \$6.50@6.65; mixed packing, 240@280 lbs., \$5.90@6.15; heavy packing, 300@400 lbs., \$5.80@6.05; rough packers in small lots, \$5.25@5.65; stags, \$5@5.50; boars, \$2.50@3.50; choice pigs under 100 lbs., \$4.50@5; choice pigs, 110@135 lbs., \$5.75@6.30; common and undesirable lots, \$3.50@4.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Oct. 1, 1907.

Receipts of cattle this week are smaller than was expected, although fairly liberal, and equal to the same days last week. Run was 22,000 yesterday, and 15,000 are here to-day; market strong to 10c. higher yesterday, and again to-day. There is no let up in the demand, both from killers and from country buyers, and unless receipts increase materially the market will likely rule strong all through October. More stuff from the range states is coming this week, made up of all classes, and it finds a ready outlet. The receipts for September were 316,000 cattle and 49,000 calves, an increase over last year of 75,000 cattle and 16,000 calves. Kansas increased 58,000 cattle and calves, Oklahoma and Texas, bulk of the balance of the gain, while Missouri showed a small loss, and Nebraska and Colorado moderate gains. Good receipts are expected through October, although a few traders express the opinion that we have had our heaviest supply for this fall. Some high class dry lot steers sold at \$7.05 to-day, but very few steers sell above \$6.50, bulk of the fed stuff going at \$5.25@6.35, having been on feed but a short time. Grass steers sell at \$4@5.25; cows, \$2.75@4; heifers, \$3@4.75; bulls, \$2.35@3.75; calves, 50c. higher this week, at \$3.75@6.75; stockers, \$3.25@4.50; feeders, \$3.75@4.75, with a demand for good to choice fleshy feeders at \$4.75@5.25, which class is scarce. Shipments to the country in September footed up 155,000 head, heaviest month on record in this trade, and 80% greater than same month last year.

Hog markets are uneven, though the tendency is upward, market up to 5@10c. yesterday, but lower to-day, top \$6.50 for light hogs, both yesterday and to-day, bulk to-day \$6.20@6.40. Receipts are running slightly heavier than heretofore, and show an increase over this period a year ago, a gain during September of 10,000 head over September last year. Run to-day is 11,000 head. Packers evince greater interest in heavy weights than a few weeks ago, but the shipping demand for light hogs is still the sustaining influence in the market.

Sheep supplies last week broke the record at this point for a single week, at 61,140 head. The market declined slightly, but a strong demand from the country prevented any serious break. Run is smaller this week, 10,000 here to-day, market stronger, lambs worth \$6.50@7.20, wethers and yearlings, \$5.25@5.85; ewes up to \$5.60. Feeding lambs bring

around \$6.65, yearlings \$5.50, ewes anywhere from \$5.50@6.50, as the demand for breeding stock this fall is extraordinary.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Oct. 1, 1907.

Receipts of cattle have been rather liberal of late and September supplies show an increase of 30,000 head as compared with a year ago. Only a few bunches of corn fed cattle have arrived lately and owing to the comparative scarcity of desirable range beefs packers have been paying strong prices for very ordinary native beefs. Over 90 per cent. of the receipts have been western rangers and the proportion of beefs has been small for some time. Prices shaded off 10@15c. last week on all but the best grades but with lighter supplies this week this decline has all been regained. Choice rangers sold as high as \$5.90@6.00, but the bulk of the fair to good 1,050 to 1,300-pound rangers are selling around \$4.75@5.40, with the common kinds at \$3.75@4.40. There has been a vigorous demand and a strong market right along for cows and heifers and prices are fully as high as any time recently. In stockers and feeders the volume of business has been large, nearly 16,000 head being sent to the country last week, largely to Iowa points. Prices have shown little noticeable change. Good to choice fleshy steers are bringing \$4.75@5.25; fair to good grades \$4@4.65, and common to fair grades \$3@3.85.

The hog market has been very uneven, but under the influence of very moderate supplies the trend of values has been upward, especially for good butcher loads, both heavy and light. Heavy packers are still mean sellers at bottom figures and light stuff still sells at the top, although the range of prices is hardly as wide as it has been lately. Trade is not as snappy as dealers would like to see it, but packers are by no means sure of lower prices in the near future. To-day there were about 3,000 hogs here, and yet the market averaged a little lower. Tops brought \$6.30 as against \$6.30 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$5.90@6.10, as against \$5.80@6.00 a week ago.

Heavy receipts were responsible for a 25@35c. decline in sheep and lamb prices last week, but the market has held steady so far this week, and in fact shown a stronger tendency. Quotations on good to choice killers: Lambs, \$6.75@7.15; yearling wethers, \$5.50@5.75; wethers, \$4.90@5.25; ewes, \$4.50@5.00. On feeders: Lambs, \$6.00@6.60; common lambs, \$5.50@6.00; yearlings, \$5.50@5.80; wethers, \$4.75@5.15; ewes, \$4.00@4.35; common ewes, \$3.25@3.75; yearling breeding ewes, \$6.00@6.50; aged breeding ewes, \$5.00@5.75.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 1, 1907.

Receipts of cattle continue moderately liberal at this point, and the week to date has not developed any material change in price conditions. The limited supply of passably good fed cattle is selling with fair freedom at around steady prices, while the big supply of westerns have forced a slight decline. The best native fed steers here this week sold at \$6.50 and the bulk of natives can be quoted in a range of \$5.75@6.25. Very few are coming of the native line to sell below \$5.75, and feeders are taking all fleshy steers of beefy quality and weighing around and under 1,000 lbs. The market for both native and western cow stuff is quite in active condition without any material change in prices, although some light Texans here to-day sold 10@15c. higher than last week. The feeder trade is holding about steady, with fair supplies on hand, and a volume of trade to the country about equal to the fresh supply.

Whether there is any significance in it or not, to-day the opening day of the fall and winter packing season found packers balking flat on advancing prices, and with under a normal run in sight they bought the bulk of supply a full 10c. under prices of the previous

day; naturally the market was very slow on this effort of the packers to put prices lower, and it was late in the day before a clearance was made. One thing is practically certain, and that is that the packers cannot carry on a bear campaign unless there is an increased volume of hogs being marketed. The bulk here to-day sold at \$6.10@6.30, with prime light butchers and hams making \$6.35@6.40.

Only a few sheep and lambs arrived at this point to-day, and these were short fed stuff that were neither attractive to feeders or killers. The market was practically a nominal affair, with prices quoted about steady.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1907.				
	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.
Jersey City	4,674	2,969	18,864	11,231
Sixtieth street ..	1,577	50	4,635	9,511
Fortieth street ..	—	—	—	12,840
Lehigh Valley	5,675	—	1,174	12,850
Scattering	—	66	137	39
Totals	11,926	115	7,445	41,264
Totals last week ..	12,557	111	7,241	41,049

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Bovie.	400	—	—
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Min'apolis	400	—	900
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. St. Paul.	—	—	1,000
J. Shamburger & Son, Ss. Bovie.	400	—	—
J. Shamburger & Son, Ss. Min'apolis	400	—	—
J. Shamburger & Son, Ss. St. Cuthbert	157	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Arable.	—	—	4,000
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Arable.	—	—	1,200
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic.	—	—	2,200
Morris Beef Co., Ss. St. Paul.	—	—	1,300
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Arable.	—	—	1,300
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic.	—	—	2,200
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Paul.	—	—	1,200
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Arable.	—	—	750
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Tallman.	—	55	—
Total exports	1,757	55	16,050
Total exports last week ..	2,290	—	16,050

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1907.			
Exports from:	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
New York	1,757	55	16,050
Boston	2,544	1,316	6,993
Baltimore	—	—	980
Philadelphia	406	—	1,300
Montreal	3,140	—	—
Exports to:			
London	2,621	—	8,800
Liverpool	4,044	1,316	15,503
Glasgow	846	—	—
Bristol	788	—	—
Manchester	384	—	—
Antwerp	157	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies ..	—	55	—
Totals to all ports	8,845	1,371	24,303
Totals to all ports last week ..	10,646	710	26,306

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending September 28:

CATTLE.

Chicago	33,886
Omaha	18,238
Kansas City	32,297
St. Joseph	14,550
Cudahy	394
Wichita	439
New York & Jersey City ..	10,284
Fort Worth	18,177
Detroit	1,011

HOGS.

Chicago	60,382
Omaha	31,171
Kansas City	38,957
St. Joseph	28,934
Cudahy	6,307
Cedar Rapids	3,686
Wichita	5,445
Bloomington	579
New York & Jersey City ..	28,221
Fort Worth	7,398
Detroit	5,627

SHEEP.

Chicago	64,458
Omaha	22,203
Kansas City	22,930
St. Joseph	30,338
Cudahy	279
New York & Jersey City ..	41,269
Fort Worth	514
Detroit	3,050

Packhouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKETS, OCTOBER 4.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 10,000; 10c. higher; \$5.65@6.85.

KANSAS CITY.—No report received.

OMAHA.—Strong; \$5.65@6.15.

INDIANAPOLIS.—No report received.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 5,100; active; \$6.80@7.10.

CLEVELAND.—No report received.

ST. LOUIS.—No report received.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.05; city steam, \$8.75@8.87½; refined, Continent, tcs., \$9.55; do., South America, tcs., \$10.30; kegs at \$11.60; compound, \$8.75@8.87½.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Oct. 4.—Beef, extra India mess, 87s. 6d.; pork, prime mess. Western, 78s. 9d.; shoulders, 37s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 48s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 54s. 6d.; do. short ribs, 58s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 54s. 6d.; do., 45@50 lbs., 53s. 6d.; backs, 47s. 6d.; bellies, 54s. Tallow, 29s. 6d. Turpentine, 39s. 3d. Rosin, common, 10s. 6d. Lard, spot, fine Western, tierces, 45s.; American refined pails, 46s. 3d. Cheese, white, Canadian, new, 60s.; old, 65s.; do. colored, 61s. for new and 67s. for old. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 45 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 33s. 4½d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 27s. 3d. Linseed (London), La Plata, September and October at 44s. 4½d. Calcutta, September and October, 45s. 9d. Linseed oil (London), 24s. 7½d. Petroleum, refined (London), 6½d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Oleo business during the week under review has been extremely quiet. The situation continues as reported before, that the packers are pretty well sold up for prompt delivery on all grades of oleo oil and the churners in Europe are well supplied with stocks through their previous purchases, so that there is not much doing at the moment, and prices show no change for the week.

Business in neutral lard is extremely quiet. The production of this is less than normal, prices rule high and Europe not interested in present high prices.

There is a moderate business doing in cotton oil with churners in Europe at present high prices, but most churners believe that later in the season they will get cotton oil cheaper.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner From Thos. H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 1.—The market for ammoniates the past month has been quiet. While neither the Eastern nor the Southern buyers seem overly anxious to increase their supplies of animal ammoniates at this time, still inquiries are plentiful and business could be done on a slight shading of prices.

For prompt and nearby shipment producers are shading their prices, but buyers are not seeking early shipment and the market drags in consequence. For futures, producers hold firm at previous quotations, but prices are more or less nominal. We quote:

Ground tankage, 12 and 12, \$2.45 and 10c. @ \$2.50 and 10c. per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.45 and 10c. per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 10 and 20, \$2.45 and 10c. per unit, f. o. b.

Chicago; ground tankage, 9 and 20, \$2.35 and 10c. per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 8 and 10, \$19.50 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.55 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago.

Nitrate of soda—spot, \$2.40 per 100 lbs.; October to December, \$2.45 per 100 lbs.; January to April, 1908, \$2.45 per 100 lbs.; May to December, 1908, \$2.45 per 100 lbs.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Oct. 3, 1907.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls. 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 6½c. per lb.; talc at 1½@1½c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35 per 100 lbs.; bbls. 1½c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 5¼@5½c. per lb., according to test; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent. at 6½@6¼c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 6½c., and in barrels 7¼c. per lb.; green olive oil, 75c., and yellow 70@75c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6¼@6½c. per lb.; saponified red oil, 6½c. per lb., and elaine oil, 46c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 7¼@8c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 9¼@10c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 54c. per gal.; corn oil, 5½c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhd., 6c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 7¼c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 9¼c. per lb.; house grease, 5¼@6c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5¼@6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5¼@5½c. per lb.; light bone grease, 6@6¼c. per lb.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The hog products markets are fairly firm, without much change in their prices, although the hog markets were strong and in part 10 points higher.

Cottonseed Oil.

The Hull (England) market declined yesterday 9d. and is now quoted at 27s. 3d. A small sale of crude, in tanks, was made at a Southeast mill for October at 36c. The market at the opening lapsed into weakness again with prices about ¼c. lower, but recovered about that. Sales then of 800 bbls. prime yellow, November, at 43¼c.; 200 do. at 43¼c. Immediately after the early "call" sales of 500 bbls. January at 39¼c.; 100 do. at 39¼c.; 800 do. at 39¼c. Early "call" prices for prime yellow, October at 49¼@49¼c.; November at 43¼@44c.; December at 40½@41¼c.; January at 39@39½c.; March at 39@39½c.; May at 39½@40c. Afterwards bidding prices advanced ¼c.

Tallow.

The market is quiet and without variation in prices. For New York city, hhd., 6c. would seem to be the trading price, although just at the moment there is only one bid of 5½c.

Oleo Stearine.

While the last sale in New York was at 9¼c., buyers decline to proceed at that price, and it is doubtful if more than 9c. could be made.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE VISITORS.

A. W. Dunn, Glasgow; A. F. Read, Montreal; L. S. Dredey, W. S. Crosby, A. Delaney, Thos. B. Burt, J. S. Goodwin, R. S. Lyon, Chicago; W. E. Jervey, New Orleans.

Retail Section

GOVERNMENT STAMP NO PROTECTION.

Michigan meat dealers selling sausages containing cereal filler have found the federal inspection stamp no protection against the raids of the state food officials, who are operating under a radical interpretation of the state law forbidding the use of anything but meat in sausages. Two Traverse City dealers recently arrested have been tried on the charge of selling "adulterated" sausage and sentence suspended on the promise that they will not do it again.

One of the butchers made his own sausage and used a small quantity of potato flour as a binder, not as an adulterant. The other bought his sausages, the box bearing the government inspection stamp. The sausages were all right, except that they contained the usual binder or filler, which the Michigan officials declared to be illegal under the state law. In this case the government stamp was no protection. State laws must first be complied with. If these attempts to enforce such a radical regulation are continued there will soon be talk of "boosting the price of sausage." Meanwhile one sausage manufacturer has gone into court to protect his product.

DEMAND FAIR DEAL FOR OLEO.

The question of whether the tax of 10 cents a pound on oleomargarine is any longer necessary, or is just to manufacturer and consumer, is likely to be threshed out during the next session of Congress. In the present stage of the butter business and with prices ruling as at present, the interests of the consumer at large would tend to prove that the time has come for Uncle Sam to open the door of fair competition to oleo and cease to remain, as he has been for many years, the ally of the dairy interests in maintaining a monopoly, says the New York Journal of Commerce.

When oleo was first invented its sponsors made the grave mistake of marketing it fraudulently as butter instead of introducing it on its merits. To prevent the fraud the Government placed a tax of 10 cents a pound on it. What should have been done was to make rules which would prevent the substitution and let oleo work its own salvation without any tax.

If there is enough merit in oleo to enable it to sell with a discriminating public in spite of scarecrow labels and taxes amounting to any such figures, there is evidently a public demand for it which ought not to be hampered by any such unjust tax. Oleo, as manufactured in this country, is a perfectly wholesome palatable, healthful commodity, far better than many low grades of butter. As a desirable article of food, why should the consumer pay 10 cents a pound more than it really costs, in order that the butter makers may profit by 35 and 50-cent butter sales?

No one desires to exterminate genuine butter, nor is it at all probable that oleo would ever work such extermination. But manifestly, if oleo can make its way, burdened as it is with a special tax, there exists a demand for it among the people to which Uncle Sam ought not long to remain deaf.

Better pass a regulation to prevent artificial coloring to resemble butter and then let it go its way on its merits. When this country's needs are so strenuous as to raise cries for duty-free imported butter, when renovated butter factories are working day and night, when thousands of tons of butter are imported, and yet dairy butter sells at 32 and 40 cents a pound, it is time for Uncle Sam to clear the way.

COTTON OIL IN HIS LARD.

An Indianapolis, Ind., grocer was fined last week for selling lard alleged to contain a certain percentage of cottonseed oil. This was construed as a violation of the State food law, which looks upon such a healthful and wholesome ingredient as an "adulteration."

BUTCHER SUED FOR SLANDER.

A New Haven, Conn., meat dealer has sued another for slander. He claims the other man spread the report that his meat was not kosher and that the rabbis would not pass it, thus causing a great loss of trade. The suit is for \$2,000 damages and the defendant's shop has been attached.

Want a good man? Watch page 48.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The meat market of Whittig Brothers at Waterloo, Ia., has been damaged by fire.

The Grocers' Buying Association of Utica, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock to buy, manufacture, produce and sell groceries, provisions, meats, produce, etc. Fred O. Jones, D. O. Follett and S. H. Ellis are the incorporators.

Frank Bills has purchased the Shriver meat market at Elmira, N. Y.

Robert W. Sidon has purchased the People's Reliable Meat Market at Connellsville, Pa.

The National Market Company of Augusta, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. President and treasurer, E. M. Leavitt, Winthrop, Me.; clerk, L. A. Burleigh, Augusta.

The death is reported of M. O. Butler, a meat dealer at Louisville, Ky.

The meat market of Joseph Brymer at Springfield, Ill., has been damaged by fire.

A new meat market is to be started at South Bend, Ind.

The meat market of J. Johnson at St. Paul, Minn., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$400.

Borok Brothers have purchased the meat market of Greenspan Brothers at Perth Amboy, N. J.

H. Friedman, a butcher of Bridgeport, Pa., has filed a petition in bankruptcy giving his liabilities at \$906.53 and assets at \$327.79.

Browder, Daniels & Company are establishing a meat department in their grocery store at Council Bluffs, Ia.

J. O. Chalmers has sold his meat market at Woodland, Cal., to B. A. Nordyke.

Benjamin Ept, of Columbus, Ohio, dealer in meats, filed a petition in bankruptcy last week. His scheduled debts amount to \$2,651.45 and his assets to \$2,490.

Charles R. Stoddy has sold his meat market at West Terre Haute, Ind., to M. H. Ward.

Martin Garton is about to move the Central meat market at Wenatchee, Wash., to a new and better location.

Geo. Mulvaney has succeeded to the meat business of F. S. Mooney at Mason City, Neb.

**New
Edition**

Douglas Encyclopedia

A book of reference for the packinghouse and provision trades. 634 pages, bound in cloth; contains over 1,000 references, well illustrated. Price \$4, postage prepaid.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 116 Nassau Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Robert Wilson has sold out his butcher shop at Belvidere, Neb., to Mr. Timmerman of Hebron.

John Becak has sold out his meat business at Morse Bluffs, Neb.

Pavlick Brothers have sold out their butcher shop at Schuyler, Neb., to V. J. Pavlick.

Mulloy & Heater have opened a new meat market in the Mallery building at Alliance, Neb.

Dehl Warner has purchased the butcher shop of Ed. Anderson at Orleans, Neb.

Nicholas Brehm has sold out his meat business at Sutton, Neb., to H. Brehm.

W. M. Heiser has sold out his butcher shop at Alma, Neb., to Owen Carroll.

Alfred & Smedley have engaged in the meat business at Paris, Idaho.

A. F. Day has purchased the meat market of Ezra Budge at Paris, Idaho.

George Barrett has purchased an interest in the Post Falls Market at Post Falls, Idaho, and has assumed the management.

Kirkpatrick & Son have sold their meat department at Smith Center, Kan., to R. J. Harrison, who will also handle groceries.

Harry Gilham has sold out his meat market at Oswego, Kan., to Frank Munro and James Parnell, Jr.

J. W. Brantner has succeeded to the entire grocery and meat business of Brantner & Downs at Paola, Kan.

C. G. Rice has sold the Star Meat Market at Pratt, Kan., to John McCune.

T. F. Pine & Sons have fitted up a meat market in connection with their grocery store at Lawrence, Kan.

P. Pellington has opened a new meat market at Port Jervis, N. Y.

F. L. Edds has sold his grocery and meat business at Niagara Falls, N. Y., to Myers and Knapp.

The Directoy Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock, to deal in groceries, provisions, etc. President, A. B. White; treasurer, L. A. Marr.

Charles C. Hamill, a meat and groceryman of Petoskey, Mich., has been adjudged a bankrupt by the United States Court. The liabilities are given as \$6,409.96 and the assets \$5,576.

UTILIZING COARSER BEEF CUTS.

A large percentage of the most nutritious meat is found in the coarser cuts of a beef carcass. Practical experience has shown that the utilization of the chucks, the best part of the round, the rump, flank and brisket gives the best results and is conducive to better health than the higher priced meats. Such parts need more attention while cooking, yet the many tempting dishes that may be made from them more than repay all extra trouble.

BUTCHERS GO VISITING AGAIN.

Wilmington, Del., and Chester, Pa., butchers are famous for their neighborliness, and each year they call on each other in a body. On Wednesday of this week about 200 members of the Wilmington Retail Butchers' Association were guests of the Chester association. Everybody in town took a day off and there was a big celebration.

Bargains in equipment found on page 48.

BUTCHER BLOWS HIS OWN HORN.

It is said that Alton, Ill., has a perambulating Angel Gabriel in the person of Julius Haas, one of the prominent butchers of that city, who blows a horn as he walks about to prevent others from running into him. A street car line passes Haas' shop and so many accidents have occurred at the corner lately that it has become known as "Hoodoo Corner." In four such accidents in the past ten days vehicles have been smashed and individuals injured by cars.

Haas is hard of hearing. An ear trumpet affords his only means of hearing any sounds less violent than cannonading. When the last accident took place in front of his store he went out to aid the injured man, and declared to others who gathered: "I can't hear the cars and wagons, so I'll make them hear me. Next time I go out on the street you'll hear me blowing a horn."

He kept his promise and now promenades about Alton with his ear trumpet in his left hand and a tin horn in his right.

COLD STORAGE OPPOSITION DYING.

We note with some degree of satisfaction that the agitation against cold storage has subsided since the signal failures to have laws passed in a number of states and municipalities restricting the business of storing meats, fish and other perishable products, says the Food Law Bulletin. It is not surprising, however, that their efforts have come to naught, because this is a progressive age in the food industry as well as in other departments of economy, in spite of the remaining food faddists and theorists.

Those legislators who were persuaded to take up the fight against cold storage systems in this country will be interested in learning, if they do not already know it, that Japan and Australia have been carefully investigating our cold storage systems and adopting them as fast as possible.

ST. JOSEPH PACKINGHOUSE OUTPUT.

According to a census of manufacturing recently completed by the Missouri State Labor Bureau, the value of packinghouse products put out last year by the plants at St. Joseph, was \$55,315,763. The packing industry leads all the others there.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1907.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	8,000	2,500
Kansas City	1,000	2,500	—
South Omaha	400	5,500	—
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1907.			
Chicago	28,000	30,000	45,000
Kansas City	20,000	5,000	8,000
South Omaha	8,500	5,000	2,500
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1907.			
Chicago	9,000	15,000	22,000
Kansas City	14,000	10,000	7,000
South Omaha	6,000	3,500	6,000
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1907.			
Chicago	19,000	23,000	28,000
Kansas City	16,000	8,000	6,000
South Omaha	6,500	5,000	20,000
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1907.			
Chicago	8,000	18,000	20,000
Kansas City	10,000	9,000	7,000
South Omaha	6,000	7,000	8,000
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1907.			
Chicago	3,000	10,000	8,000
Kansas City	15,000	7,000	7,000
Omaha	2,000	4,000	3,500

WATERED BUTTER MUST PAY TAX.

By the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as announced last week, butter makers and butter manipulators who put butter on the market containing more than the legal 16 per cent. of moisture must pay a 10-cent tax on all such product as "adulterated butter." Watered butter is thus placed on a competitive level, so far as taxation is concerned, with colored oleomargarine. In his letter to revenue agents explaining his action Commissioner Capers says:

"This office is desirous of securing a uniform, just, and proper execution of the act of May 9, 1902, imposing taxes on process or renovated butter and adulterated butter, and I deem it proper to call special attention of revenue agents, collectors, and other officers in the field to certain features of the work required along this line.

"It has been developed by investigations made by the officers of the Bureau that the act above mentioned is and has been disregarded or ignored by many manufacturers of creamery, ladle, and process butter, the result of which has been the cause of assessment and collection of the internal-revenue taxes imposed by the act of Congress known as the adulterated-butter law above referred to. Of course these taxes would not have become due had the persons interested kept their product within the limit fixed by the law and rules.

"Practically all the trouble has arisen from failure on the part of butter makers or manipulators to see to it that the moisture content of their product is kept below the 16 per cent. limit, thus placing on the market a class of butter designated by the law as adulterated butter, taxable at 10 cents per pound, and fixing the liability of the producer as a manufacturer, requiring the payment of a heavy special tax as well as the tax on the product. When these taxes have accrued no authority exists for omitting their collection.

"In addition to the taxes imposed on the manufacturer who produces and markets the taxable product, are the special taxes accruing against persons or firms who sell the same as wholesale dealers or retail dealers according to the quantity sold at one time. These latter taxes have necessarily been collected from dealers who have handled adulterated butter furnished them by the manufacturers, and their liability has been incurred without knowledge of the character of the butter handled and without intent to violate the law or carry on a business subject to tax.

"In this class of cases in almost every instance no liability would have been incurred had the proprietor of the creamery, or other factory where the butter was produced, furnished an article that did not contain an abnormal quantity of water. Thus have innocent persons been caused expense, loss of time, and injury to business through no fault of their own, but by the handling of an illicit product which they had a right to suppose was free from liability to internal-revenue tax.

"When it is found that the merchant, broker, etc., has become the actual owner of the adulterated butter, by purchase or otherwise, and has sold the same for his own account, the liability to special tax as dealer is his and should be so reported for assessment. In such cases the name of the manufacturer or producer must if possible be ascertained and reported, so that the business of such producer may be investigated with the view of requiring the payment of the special tax as manufacturer as well as the tax on the product removed and sold illegally.

"As I view the matter, the entire responsibility for the exaction of any tax on the product of creameries, and other manipulators of butter, rests with the manufacturers. If butter is so made as to avoid its being classed as adulterated butter, or process or renovated butter, no tax accrues thereon under the internal revenue laws. It is believed that the manufacturers can control the per cent. of moisture in their product so as to keep it within the lawful limit."

GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

R. A. Matheson, head sheep buyer for Swift & Company, was in New York this week looking over the local situation.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Sept. 28th averaged 7.94 cents per pound.

W. H. Noyes, general Eastern representative of the Swift interests, will take a month's vacation, to which he is especially entitled after his masterly handling of the late teamsters' strike.

The dedication of the handsome mausoleum built at Salem Fields cemetery to contain the remains of the late Isaac Blumenthal will take place to-morrow, Sunday, forenoon. Rabbi Moses will conduct the exercises and the many friends of the late president of the United Dressed Beef Company will be invited to be present.

A large number of the leading packers, brokers and others identified with the meat trade left this evening on the Lake Shore Limited for Chicago to attend the convention of the American Meat Packers' Association. Charles Rohe, of Rohe & Brother, was in charge of the party, which travelled in special Pullmans and with other conveniences and luxuries provided by the thoughtful executive committeeman. Dave Link, who could not get away, went to the train to see the crowd off.

TO PROTECT BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.

A new trade organization has been started in New York City which has for its object the protection of all dealers in and purchasers of game, who have heretofore been subject to the legalized blackmailing operations of certain employees of the State Fish and Game Commission. These men have taken advantage of the state game laws to levy tribute on butchers, dealers, hotels, etc., in the guise of suits for damages, half of the damages awarded going to the officer making the complaint, and being divided by him with the lawyer he "stood in with."

Thousands of dollars have been squeezed out of the trade in this way in the past year. Organized bodies in the trade did not appear to be able to stop the abuses. The game laws are so mixed up that even a Philadelphia lawyer could not make much of them, and every winter the game faddists and sportsmen get the Assembly to add a few more laws to the list. This promiscuous law-making reached such a height last spring that Governor Hughes finally called a halt, refusing to sign any more bills, and advocating a thorough revision and simplification of the game statutes.

In the meantime the game grafters continued at work, and butchers and dealers were haled into court by the dozen. It is said that of all the cases tried this year, but one has been won by the defendant. The lawyer for the butcher in this case was the counsel for the New York Game Dealers' Association, a newly-formed organization which embraces butchers and other retailers who handle game, and hotels, restaurants, etc., as well. This lawyer

went on the trail of the worst of the two grafting game officials and secured his dismissal by Commissioner Whipple.

The commissioner was evidently very much surprised to learn what had been going on. It was understood that this game "protector" had been promising immunity from prosecution to butchers and dealers who would take out the required game bond in a certain company. It was on this charge alone that he was dismissed; other evidence was unnecessary.

The New York Game Dealers' Association is now understood to be after the other "protector." More than that, they intend to introduce bills at Albany this winter putting game officials on a strictly salary basis, and cutting off the fees which have been a temptation to graft. It is said that the butchers who sell game are joining this association and will give it their hearty support.

FINED FOR SELLING BOB VEAL.

The first of the bob veal cases brought against Washington Market butchers was tried in the Municipal court this week and the defendant, John W. Williams, was fined \$1,300 on thirteen cases, a calf for each case. An appeal will be taken on the ground that possession of the bob calves does not constitute a violation of the law; that sale must be shown. The court ruled that possession was sufficient proof.

The attorney general brought actions against nine Washington Market butchers, of whom Williams is one, on seventy separate cases. The cases against Williams were the first tried. Before judgment is entered, however, they will be heard on appeal to test the constitutionality of that part of the law which makes it a violation to even have the forbidden "bob" veal on the premises.

The defendants assert that they are not liable unless it is proved that they were doing business in the meat, while the state says that the mere possession ought to be sufficient evidence.

GOLDBERG'S BIG FISH.

M. Goldberg, head salesman for the New York Veal and Mutton Company, was hailed as the champion fisherman of the East Side this week when he exhibited a 40-pound rock bass which it was said he had caught on a recent excursion. He was so proud of the fish that he kept it on exhibition in the salesroom until the health inspectors came down from Forty-sixth street and made him take it away. It was said they smelled it that far away. Goldberg would have been stuck had it not been for Abe Frank, the calfshead king, who is fond of "game" fish, and who took it off his hands.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending September 28, 1907, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 39,605 lbs.; Brooklyn, 3,845 lbs.; Queens, 379 lbs.; total, 43,829 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 70,900 lbs.; Bronx, 200 lbs.; total, 71,100 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 3,855 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,278 lbs.; total, 6,133 lbs.

S. & S. WILL HAVE A BALL.

The employees' association of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company have decided to give one of their famous annual balls this winter. It will take place at Terrace Garden on the night of November 29. The S. & S. Employees' Mutual Benefit Association has not conducted an affair of this sort for two years, and the coming event is expected to be an exceptionally attractive occasion. The organization was fortunate in securing Terrace Garden for the night after Thanksgiving. Tickets have been put on sale already and a large number have been disposed of. President S. J. Nachman, of the association, has appointed his committees and plans are well under way for the entertainment and the ball to follow.

SHORT WEIGHT POULTRY CLAIMS.

Habit is a great factor in the poultry business. Not very long ago buyers seemed to have the habit of taking off so many pounds from each package, and sellers fell into the habit of allowing them to do it, until the amount claimed by buyers increased to a point which was, to say the least, ridiculous. One prominent buyer put a claim in for so many pounds short weight on each barrel on a lot of poultry which the seller had not delivered and still had on hand. After several cases of this sort had been brought to notice, the local association took up the matter and the evil was remedied to a considerable extent.

The latest wrinkle seems to be the practice of certain houses to return top market prices regardless of conditions. Some houses make daily returns whether stock is sold or not, and this even on a declining market, and returns are being made in instances even before the poultry arrives. Competition is certainly keen when selling prices are wired twenty-four hours before the poultry arrives. This actually happened during the week and the unfortunate features were the size of the shipment, the fact that the stock came in in bad order, and that it was divided between two houses.—New York Produce Review.

TO EDUCATE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

The New York State Department of Health has announced in its monthly bulletin that the first demonstration of its Traveling Tuberculosis Exhibition will be given in connection with the meetings of the Seventh Conference of State Sanitary Officers, during the week of October 14-19 in Convention Hall, Buffalo. This will mark the beginning of an educational campaign looking toward the dissemination of information to all sections of the State regarding the means of preventing the spread of tuberculosis and the proper management and treatment of those who have the disease.

The State Veterinary College and the State Veterinarian will also contribute interesting charts, tables, maps and pathological specimens showing the prevalence and the means of preventing the spread of tuberculosis in domestic animals such as cattle and hogs.

This traveling exhibition will be demonstrated during the next year in various parts of the State. The State Department of Health, the State Charities Aid Society, and the Charity Organization Society of New York and similar organizations in the various

cities of the State, will work in close co-operation in this great movement to lower the present high death rate from consumption. This disease now carries thirteen thousand persons annually in this State. Every person owes it to himself to acquire and put into daily practice all possible knowledge concerning the methods of preventing the spread of this terrible disease, both among humans and animals.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Abrams, J., 327 E. 98th; H. Brand.
Alexander, T., 422 E. 11th; H. Brand.
Addonizio, T., 326 E. 11th; H. Brand.
Borensky, S., 56-60 E. 112th; H. Brand.
Brancaocio, V., 415 W. 39th; H. Brand.
Berger, J., 126 2d; B. Bressman.
Bayarsky, I., 19 Cannon; U. D. Beef Co.
Bradue, M., 221 E. 66th; U. D. Beef Co.
Cohen, I., 130 Meserole; U. D. Beef Co.
Curincioni, J., 194 Ave. A; H. Brand.
Cohen, M., 1943 Amsterdam ave.
Damm, M., 232 E. 121st; H. Brand.
De Francisco, A., 34 Downing; H. Brand.
Fassberg Bros., 651 E. 5th; M. Glatzer.
Friedman, L., 3387 3d ave.; E. Diamond.
Frank, I., 951 Morris ave.; H. Brand.
Fogel, H., 225 E. 100th; H. Brand.
Gluck, A., 355 1st ave.; F. Lesser.
Gross, J. J., 980 2d ave.; H. Brand.
Horowitz, D., 248 1st ave.; U. D. Beef Co.
Kanin, S., 21 Allen; H. Brand.
Kametsky, S., 168 Norfolk; H. Brand.
Lewis, H., 252 Division; H. Brand.
Levine & Ginsberg, 45 Monroe; H. Brand.
Morace, D., 356 10th ave.; H. Brand.
Nasen, B., 241 E. 115th; H. Brand.
Oberstein, M., 1 E. 115th; H. Brand.
Rois, M., Pitt and Stanton; H. Brand.
Stern, J., 1058 Dawson; H. Brand.
Schechter, I., 78 Lewis; H. Brand.
Stocker, I., 526 E. 12th; H. Brand.
Tuck, A., 1569 Lexington ave.; H. Brand.
Wagner, F., 521 W. 49th; H. Brand.
Weiss, J., 966 Westchester ave.; H. Brand.
Zeranka, H., 218 Cherry; F. Lesser.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Roberti, N., 155 W. Houston; C. Passerini.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Holmes, Richard, 1185 Fulton; L. S. Holmes.
Zamachman, Joseph, 473 Marcy ave.; Julius Levy.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Von Glahn, Aug. H., 384 Marcy ave.; John Hammer.

Greger, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Buch & Kolb, E. M. Hydeman.
Bernstein, A., 263 Audubon ave.; Levin Bros.
Cohen, H., 305 E. 102d; M. Chestok.
Levin & Grier, 560 8th ave.; Kaufman.
Menger, F. H., 24th and Broadway; J. Wannamaker.
Zeller & Stenck, 493 Columbus ave.; J. Halgren.
Braunstein, I., 170 Forsyth; Levin Bros.
Bollas & Starracos, 4527 7th ave.; A. L. Louis.
Dwyer, A. F., 533 3d ave.; J. Halgren.
Friedrich, P., 20 Day; L. Barth & Son.
La Scalzo, V., 302 E. 12th; A. Siam.
Papik & Wolf, 151 Allen; S. Papik.

Rosenbaum, M., 236-240 Eldridge; P. Gersman.

Rostasy, R., 513 E. 6th; Deutsch Bros.
Rosenwald, A., 278 E. Houston; J. Halgren.
Rosenzweig, B., 152 West; M. Folk.
Schoeller, L. C., 353 W. 48th and 593 9th ave.; A. P. Willis.
Siegel, A., 241 3d ave.; Levin Bros.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Dragna, C., 325 E. 106th; T. Chirco.
Drucker, A., 401 Canal; E. Willcocks.
Stern, A., 561 Lenox ave.; E. Strauss.
Tranbel, H. J., 508 11th ave.; T. Tranbel.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Becker, John, 64 Jefferson; Henrietta Hempe.
Jonas, Cath., Bowery and Henderson's Walk; H. Connors.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Danno, Nicola, and wife, 17 Jackson; S. Sorrentino.
Jones, May, 514 39th; Nils Geraldson.
Meirdiercks, John, 232 Wyckoff ave.; Benj. J. Eisner.
Palmer, Henrietta, 2083 Coney Island ave.; E. F. Risch.
Roscewski, Annie, 323 Oakland; Julius Roscewski.
Rosowsky, Philip, 122 Liberty ave.; J. Arluck.

MANAGEMENT OF ABSORPTION PLANT.

(Concluded from page 24.)

termine this, first see that the aqua is 26° Baume and that the weak liquor is about 18° B. Now note the pressure on the still; open the expansion valve a trifle more; if the frost on the expansion pipes continues dry, and the pressure in the still about the same, open it a little more, until the expansion pipes become moist, then close a trifle as the limit has been reached. Time must be allowed between each setting of the valve, and the operation should occupy about an hour. Should you still fail to make capacity, then evidently there is not enough rich liquor pumped into the generator to produce the amount of liquid ammonia required. The needed amount of aqua ammonia at 26° Baume is about 7½ cubic foot per hour per ton of ice every 24 hours. To prove that this is about correct, take 7½ cubic feet of rich liquor distilled to 18° B. This equals 1.05 cubic foot of liquid ammonia. The weight of one cubic foot at 180 pounds pressure is 36.1 pounds, therefore 1.05 cu. ft. will weigh 37.90 pounds. The latent heat of evaporation in thermal units at the same pressure being 498, we have the following formula: $7\frac{1}{2} \times 14 = 1.05 \times 36.1 = 37.90 \times 498 = 18,876$ thermal units. Now there being 142 latent heat units in ice and the difference between the temperature of the water at say 80° F. and the freezing point 32° F. being 48 we have 190 latent heat units. To this must be added the specific heat of the ice block after being frozen in the bath at a temperature of from 12° or 20° below the freezing point, which is about half the specific heat of water. We have, then, 10 more thermal units of heat to abstract, making 200 in all, and the theoretical number of pounds of ice made would be the number of times 200 is contained into 18,876, which would give 94 pounds per hour, and for 24 hours we have $94 \times 24 = 2,256$ pounds; from this deduct 10% for meltage, radiation, etc., and it will leave 2,030 pounds net, per 24 hours.

Having shown the importance of reducing the temperature of the liquid ammonia to the lowest possible point, viz., the temperature of the cooling water, it is very important to have a positive guide, thus preventing the engineer chasing after some imaginary cause. That guide is a special thermometer set in a fitting to be inserted in the liquid ammonia pipe near the expansion valve. This will show at a glance whether he is losing or not at that point. Some of the suggestions mentioned may seem trifling, but the writer can vouch for the fact that unless the man in charge everlastingly looks after leaks both of ammonia and steam and prevents heat entering where cold should be, or vice versa, he will have

cause to regret it when a trial balance is struck at the end of the season.

TUBERCULOSIS IN HOGS.

(Concluded from page 15.)

hours for the extraction of the lard which it contains.

Packers Will Buy Subject to Inspection.

Sooner or later the packer and slaughterer are going to buy hogs subject to the post mortem inspection, as they are at present doing in some of the large packing centers with certain classes of female cattle. And the hog raiser who in face of the advice obtained from his veterinarian, his stock papers, or elsewhere, continues to fatten his hogs as of old, should be made to sustain the losses arising from his lack of knowledge, skepticism or indifference, and not the innocent purchaser who cannot be familiar with methods of feeding in vogue on the farms of the different breeders.

Nor should the intelligent hog raiser who produces healthy hogs by carrying out minutely the known proved methods of prevention be obliged to bear a portion of the burden of the careless or ignorant hog raiser, as at present. To-day the hog buyer must make his purchases with the absolute knowledge that a certain proportion of his purchase will be condemned for tuberculosis, and as the post mortem examination is the only key to the extent of the disease, the careful breeder must suffer equally with the careless one. This is not equitable.

When the packer buys subject to the post mortem results the intelligent hog raiser will get more for his healthy hogs than now, and the ignorant breeder less for his tuberculous hogs, as it should be. It would be money well expended if butchers and packers who are losing so much from hog tuberculosis would employ veterinarians in their vicinity to write popular articles giving correct views on how to suppress tuberculosis on the farm, and mail them to their hog shippers and hog raisers in furtherance of this plan of eradication. Extermination of hog tuberculosis is practicable, relatively easy, and should be attained without delay, before the disease has gained too much headway.

One of the favorable steps in this direction, and one that will undoubtedly tend to check the advance of tuberculosis, is the enactment of the following laws by the States of Iowa and Minnesota:

Laws of the Thirty-first General Assembly of the State of Iowa, (1906).

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1.—That every owner, manager or operator of a creamery shall before delivering to any person any skimmed milk, cause the same to be pasteurized at a temperature of at least one hundred and eighty-five (185) degrees Fahrenheit.

Section 2.—Whoever violates the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than Twenty-five (\$25) Dollars, nor more than One Hundred (\$100) Dollars.

General laws of Minnesota for 1903 to prohibit and prevent the manufacture or sale of unhealthy or adulterated dairy products.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 10.—That all creameries before delivering to any patron any skimmed milk or separated milk shall have pasteurized the same at a temperature of at least 180° F.

Similar laws to the above are at present being considered for Wisconsin and Illinois, but have not as yet been enacted.

READ THE AUTHORITIES.

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